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MR. BEVERIDGE URGES RECIPROCITY TO GIVE PEOPLE CHEAP FOOD

Tells Senate That Its Adoption Will Make "Corners" of Products of Soil by Speculators Impossible.

FOR TARIFF BOARD

Bill Is Favorably Reported by Finance Committee of the Upper Branch of Congress—Contest to Follow.

WASHINGTON—In urging the adoption of the Canadian reciprocity agreement by the Senate Mr. Beveridge of Indiana said in the Senate today:

"The general effort to make American farmers believe that this arrangement is a blow at their prosperity is not justified. It will not hurt the American farmer in the item of wheat; we are the greatest exporters of wheat and flour in the world. The comparatively small amount of wheat which Canada can send us for the next few years will not more than meet the increasing demand."

"The free admission of cattle, horses and other live animals will not hurt our farmers. Canadian cattle will have to be corn fed here."

"The free admission of the food products of Canada would steady and regulate prices and do much to end the cruel wrong of cornering the food of our people. The food speculator would have to corner the products of a continent instead of a country."

Tariff Board Report

The House bill, indorsed by President Taft, for the establishment of a tariff board, was recommended to the Senate for passage by the committee on finance today. A contest is expected to follow.

Several senators are opposed to the Canadian reciprocity agreement and in private conversation have already announced their determination to prevent the passage of the measure at this session.

Senator Hale of Maine does not say that he will strive to keep the bill in committee, but that is an inference from the character of opposition he is showing.

Hugh J. Chisholm of Rumford Falls and others identified with the large pulp and paper industry in Maine and New Hampshire are here doing their utmost to prevent ratification.

The Massachusetts senators who are

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

BRITISH COMMONS STILL DEBATING THE RECIPROCITY PACT

LONDON—Replying to a question in the House of Commons on Wednesday, Premier Asquith said that the Canadian reciprocity agreement with the United States was not submitted to the British government, whose assent was not required for changes in the Canadian tariff, but that Ambassador Bryce notified the foreign office of its signature.

The official opposition amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, urging fiscal reform with special reference to the proposed Ameri-Canadian tariff agreement, was moved by J. Asten Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain asserted that the agreement removed Canada from the imperial orbit and drew her into the vortex of continental politics and the interests of the United States.

Sidney Charles Buxton, president of the board of trade, answered that the government was quite unrepentant, and intransigent in its view that tariff reform would injure both this country and the

(Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)

FOREST SERVICE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLEGIANS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gifford Pinchot in an article in the Yale News today says that future opportunity in the profession of forestry and the forest service is great; that in the past the work has been mainly of laying foundations and that now we are ready to build.

"The rapid development of public support makes forestry an attractive opening for young men," advises the former chief forester.

Qualifications necessary for success in forestry are an exhaustive knowledge of the subject, thorough knowledge of the country and its citizens and personal efficiency and personal character."

ATTORNEY FOR ILLINOIS CENTRAL

CHICAGO—Robert V. Fletcher of Jackson, Miss., has been appointed general attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad with headquarters here.

JOSEPH F. QUINN ACCEPTS SEAT ON SUPERIOR BENCH



JOSEPH F. QUINN.

Joseph F. Quinn of Salem, whose nomination by Governor Foss for a superior court judgeship was ratified by the executive council Wednesday, said today that he would accept the nomination.

Mr. Quinn will have the judgeship formerly held by Judge Daniel W. Bond of Waltham. He was born in Salem, Feb. 14, 1857, and educated in Ottawa University and Boston University law school. He began the practice of law in 1884.

He has never held public office, except that for a few months he served as acting solicitor. He has been a lifelong Democrat.

TRADE EXPOSITION IS DINNER TOPIC FOR BOSTON MERCHANTS

The Boston Chamber of Commerce trade extension committee will give a dinner at the Hotel Somerset this evening, at which the chamber's industrial and educational exposition, to be held in the Mechanics' building Oct. 2 to 28, will be discussed by Walter M. Lowney, chairman of the committee and others.

H. E. Jennison, former president of the Fitchburg Board of Trade, will tell of the aid this exposition is expected to render to all New England. George H. Ellis, chairman of the chamber's committee on agriculture, will talk on what the exposition will mean to the farmers of New England.

James P. Munroe, chairman of the committee on education, will tell of the impetus to industrial education to be derived from the proposition. John H. Fahey and Chester I. Campbell, who has the general management of the exposition, will also speak.

The purposes of the exposition are:

To promote manufacturing and commercial activity in New England.

To show the people of New England the methods and extent of our manufactures and resources.

To attract the attention of the whole country to New England's large and varied industries.

To bring the employer and workman, merchant and buyer, into closer touch with manufactory and its products.

To stimulate the people of New England, particularly the younger generation, to a realization of the dignity and possibilities of a trade, and thus promote industrial education.

With a view to making this exposition a success the chamber asks the cooperation of manufacturers, business and professional men of all New England.

The trade extension committee is as follows: Walter M. Lowney, chairman; William A. Bancroft, Frederick L. Carter, Edric Eldridge, George O. Sheldon, Paul E. Fitzpatrick, William M. Flanigan, William D. Fulton, Harry R. Wellman, secretary.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)

TEST PARACHUTE ON AN AEROPLANE

PARIS—A successful test was made today of a parachute for an aeroplane. An aeroplane, equipped with a parachute, to which was suspended a 170-pound weight, was thrown from Eiffel tower. The aeroplane was smashed, but the parachute came down gently.

The parachute is so arranged that it disengages itself from the aeroplane automatically when the aeroplane starts to fall.

DIVISION ON RECIPROCITY

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Connecticut House today passed a resolution favoring the reciprocity treaty with Canada, but the resolution was tabled in the Senate.

NO ARREST IN POLICE SHOOTING

Judge Burke of the municipal court today refused to grant a warrant for the arrest of Patrolman Patrick A. Hanley, who unintentionally shot Patrolman Richard J. Gallivan.

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REVISION IS URGED IN STUDY COURSES OF MALDEN SCHOOLS

Clarence H. Dempsey, the Superintendent, in Annual Report, Asks Several Improvements in System.

MORE MUSIC NEEDED FOR REFERENDUM

Clarence H. Dempsey, superintendent of schools, in his annual report to the school board of Malden today recommends changes in some of the courses, higher salaries for teachers and frequent

(Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

OPPOSES ANY PLAN FOR RECALL REVISION OF THE CITY CHARTER

Association Announces Its Position Upon Various Measures Affecting Boston's Form of Government.

PLAN FEDERATION OF TRADE BOARDS IN NEW ENGLAND

Representatives of practically all New England commercial organizations meet at the Boston Chamber of Commerce today at 2:30 p.m. to hear a plan proposed by a special committee for a federation of these organizations in order to further the business interests of the entire section.

If the plan presented by the committee is adopted, it is expected that the federation will be formed today and nominations made for its officers.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

QUINCY WILL CAMPAIGN FOR \$5000 Y.M.C.A. FUND

QUINCY, Mass.—The Y. M. C. A. will open a three-day campaign this evening to raise \$5000 by Monday night.

The campaign will start with a dinner at which F. W. Gause will be the principal speaker.

A citizens' committee has been selected to have charge of the work, consisting of Theophilus King as chairman, Amos Albee, Judge Albert E. Avery, Edward H. Angier, Clarence Burgin, Rupert 14, 1857, and educated in Ottawa University and Boston University law school. He began the practice of law in 1884.

He has never held public office, except that for a few months he served as acting solicitor. He has been a lifelong Democrat.

NEW COMMERCE COURT ORGANIZES, NAMING OFFICERS

George F. Snyder Is Clerk of Tribunal Which Will Open With Automatic Transfer of Cases.

WASHINGTON—The new commerce court was formally organized in the conference room of the court of customs appealing Wednesday.

Martin A. Knapp, presiding judge of the court, acted as chairman. The other members, Judges John E. Garland, Robert W. Archibald, William H. Hunt and Julian W. Mack were present.

An order was entered that the court would open for business at noon Wednesday, Feb. 15, at which time cases now pending in other courts that properly are to be adjudicated before the new court will be automatically transferred.

Announcement was made of the selection of the following officers of the new court:

Clerk, George F. Snyder, Elkins, W. Va., salary \$4000; deputy clerk, Wilbur S. Hinman, Cleveland, O., salary \$2500; marshal, Frank Jerome Starek, Cleveland, O., salary \$3000; deputy marshal, James L. Murphy, District of Columbia, salary \$2500.

Mr. Snyder was secretary to Senator Elkins and is clerk of the Senate committee on interstate commerce. He is a lawyer and is widely known among railroad officials and shippers.

HEAR COMPLAINT OF MAIL CLERKS

WASHINGTON—with a view to an adjustment of relations between the postoffice department and the clerks of the railway mail service due to the enforcement of economy orders, a conference was held today between Joseph A. Stewart, second assistant postmaster-general and representatives of the clerks from all parts of the country.

Among those attending were A. C. Wilson of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and George A. Wood of Portsmouth, N. H.

ARIZONA IS VOTING ON THE ADOPTION OF ITS CONSTITUTION

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Voting is going on today on the adoption of the constitution and it is said that it will be accepted by the people notwithstanding it is well known that it is unsatisfactory to the United States authorities and to Congress.

While it is conceded on all sides that the constitution will be ratified, its opponents say it will not poll more than 60 per cent of the vote. Its supporters claim 90 per cent.

Its most offensive feature to Washington is the application of the recall of the judges of the state courts. If the

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

CONVERT FREIGHT LINE FOR BOSTON

Work on the freight steamers Massachusetts, Bunker Hill and Old Colony, which are being converted into passenger boats at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, is being rapidly pushed ahead. Two of the steamers will be placed in the Boston-New York service, replacing the Harvard and Yale, which have been sold and taken to the Pacific coast, and the third boat will run from New York to Portland.

The Boston service will retain the name of the Metropolitan line. The steamers will each have about 200 state-rooms and large saloons, dining rooms and other apartments.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

PASS PROHIBITION RESOLVE

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The House today passed the Senate joint resolution, submitting to a vote of the people the amendment to the constitution to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants after July 1, 1914, by a vote of 73 to 10.

REPORT WHITTIER GIRL FOUND

NEW YORK—A strike of Wells-Fargo express drivers and helpers was called today in Jersey City, the strikers demanding the reinstatement of several men who were in the general express strike a few months ago. About 200 men are involved.

(Continued on Page Two, Column 10.)

MEMBERS OF THE NEW UNITED STATES COMMERCE TRIBUNAL



Left to right: Judge John H. Garland of South Dakota, Judge Robert W. Archibald of Pennsylvania, Presiding Judge Martin A. Knapp of New York, Judge William H. Hurt of Montana, Judge Julian W. Mack of Illinois.

PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD ADVANTAGES POINTED OUT

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(Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

NAVY MAY BUILD FLOATING CRANES AT BOSTON YARD

The navy department is prepared to build two floating cranes at the Boston navy yard, to cost about \$600,000, one to remain at the navy yard and the other to be sent to Pearl harbor.

The plans for the Boston navy yard crane call for a derrick that would lift 150 tons and have a reach of 62 feet. The Pearl harbor crane would only have to lift 65 tons and have a reach of 62 feet.

It was first intended to build the Pearl harbor crane on the Pacific coast, but investigation shows a saving of \$30,000 could be made by constructing it in Boston.

Congress is asked for an appropriation to build the cranes.

DIRECT LEGISLATION BILLS GET SUPPORT OF LABOR LEADERS

WASHINGTON—Unless the Mexican revolutionists capture Juarez within a few hours, they will have to abandon their position, as they are now without means of subsistence, reported Consul Edwards of that city to the state department today.

The consul said conditions in Juarez were less alarming and that business was becoming normal. The railroads, he said, expect to resume traffic within 48 hours. Federal troops are near the city and the insurgents are reported to be fleeing back into the country.

It is said here that it was possibly with a suspicion that air scouts might be used on the Texas border that Senor de la Barra, the Mexican ambassador, some time ago proposed to Secretary Knox the negotiation of a treaty to regulate the flight of aeroplanes between the United States and Mexico.

Secretary Knox was willing to entertain the proposition, and as a result a treaty has been drafted which has received the approval of the Mexican government and is now before the state department. The agreement is one of the subjects considered here by special Ambassador Casasius, who has been in Texas conferring with Governor Colquitt regarding the preservation of neutrality.

EL PASO, Tex.—The revolutionary forces under General Orozco were joined today by a body of insurgents under General Alanis.

The insurgen lines about the city are being drawn closer, but there is no indication that an attack is expected. Military men profess to believe that Orozco is waiting to fight General Navarro on the plains before Juarez, when the latter attempts to take his 1000 veterans into Juarez to succor the garrison there.

They believe that if Orozco is able to recruit large numbers of men who are crossing the Rio Grande from the United States, the United States troops patrolling the river turned back 27 revolutionary sympathizers Wednesday night, but it is said that they made the crossing at another point.

Its most offensive feature to Washington is the application of the recall of the judges of the state courts. If the

(Continued on Page Two, Column Six.)

NOLPROSES VAN WORNER CASE

District Attorney Pelletier today reopened the case against Roy L. Van Wornor, charged with the larceny of \$5000 from C. Lee of Brookline. He did so at the recommendation of Judge Murray of the municipal court who after hearing the facts of the case declared that the government had little ground for holding the defendant. Mr. Lee

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MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or
for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity
to supply your need without the
expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

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City.....

State.....

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AD PAGE**

Write your advertisement, attach blank
and mail direct to The Christian Science
Monitor, Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor is
read in every city in America.

**PUBLIC UTILITIES
BOARD ADVANTAGES
CITED AT HEARING**

(Continued from Page One.)

meet the patrons as individuals and common human kin.

Stations for the free distribution of tickets should be established, generally in the various missions, settlement houses and municipal buildings."

Tax Limit Change Asked

The law providing that cities shall not raise by taxation more than \$12 a year for current expenses, and the resultant practise in most cities of making loans to cover running expenses, came in for condemnation before the committee on cities of the Legislature today. Representatives of Fall River, New Bedford, Haverhill and Chelsea appeared and demanded that the limit be either raised or wiped out altogether.

Alderman Samuel F. Wimper of New Bedford said that his city is borrowing money each year to pay its school teachers, its policemen and firemen.

Alderman William C. Gray of Fall River said that between \$150,000 and \$200,000 was borrowed by that city last year for current expenses.

Mayor Charles S. Ashby of New Bedford said the effect of the \$12 law has been to force his city to borrow \$2,553,000, when it was willing to put it into the tax levy; he advocated the wiping out of the limit altogether, with a provision that no city may borrow money except for purposes specifically authorized by the Legislature.

Other Hearings

Huntington Smith of Boston, manager of the Animal Rescue League, appeared before the committee on agriculture today to advocate the passage of a bill filed with the petition of Anna Harris Smith and another for legislation relative to the care and disposal of unlicensed dogs.

Edward A. McLaughlin, representing persons who desire a repeal of the "bar and bottle" act of last year, appeared at the State House Wednesday to ask for an early hearing on the measure. The hearing has been set for March 1.

Car Ventilation

James W. H. Myrick appeared before the committee on railroads of the Legislature today in behalf of his bill to provide that the Massachusetts district police shall make rules for the proper ventilation of railroad passenger cars and that it shall be unlawful to operate such cars in this state unless the same are properly ventilated according to such rules.

Joseph H. Moore, deputy chief of the district police, in charge of factory heating and ventilation, thought that a great improvement might be made in the ventilation of railroad trains; the railroad commissioners might make the rules, Mr. Moore suggested, and then his officers could enforce them.

Capt. Herbert W. Whitten, formerly of Somerville, also spoke for the bill.

New Bedford Railroad

A so-called "industrial" railroad project in New Bedford developed considerable opposition before the state railroad commission today. The development of the cotton manufacturing industry there has been at the north and south ends of the city away from the railroad and freight yards. Now the New Haven company proposes to make extensions in both directions, and reaching practically every cotton mill.

Walter H. Langshaw, one of the successful mill superintendents in the city, opposed it; also Representatives Doyle and Hathaway.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—"The Fascinating Widow," "CASTLE SQUARE," "Road to Yesterday," "COLONIAL," "The Dollar Princess," "HOLLY—John Dyer in 'Smith,'" "E. F. KEITH'S," "Vaudville," "MAJESTIC," "Madame X," "PARK—William H. Crane," "SHUBERT—Sam Bernard."

BOSTON CONCERTS.
FRIDAY—Symphony Hall, 2:30 p. m., fifteenth Symphony rehearsal; Xavier Scherzer, pianist.
SATURDAY—Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., fifteenth Symphony concert; Xavier Scherzer, pianist.
SUNDAY—Symphony Hall, 7:30 p. m., Handel and Haydn concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Trovatore."
SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Gleonida."
SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Lucia."

MEN SEEK MEXICO-U. S. AERO TREATY



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

Senor Casasus, special envoy to United States, left center;
Senor de la Barra, ambassador, right center.

**REBELS ARE FLEEING
WITHOUT FOOD, SAYS
CONSUL AT JUAREZ**

(Continued from Page One.)

revolutionists in retreat, closely pursued by the Diaz forces under Captain Gonzales, there is much interest here today over the fate of the insurgents. A band which had planned to capture the most westerly of the Mexican states is trying its best to get to Mexicali to make a stand.

Governor Vega of Lower California is with the Gonzales forces. In addition to ambushing the revolutionists with a loss to them of 15 men, the federales captured six and secured 2500 rounds of ammunition. The battle was fought near Campo, a little more than 50 miles south of San Diego.

**HYDE PARK VOTES
FOR COST INQUIRY
ON WATER PLANT**

HYDE PARK, Mass.—Investigation of the alleged excess price paid by this town for the water system, which was purchased from the Hyde Park Water Company last April for \$416,000, will be started immediately, it is said today, by the committee in charge, and \$500 was made available for the purpose Wednesday night at one of the largest town meetings ever held here. Legal steps will also be taken if necessary.

A committee was appointed to call upon the officers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad for the purpose of having that company build a new station at Hyde Park.

PARDONED MAN THANKS MR. FOSS.

William E. Hill, who was pardoned from state prison Wednesday after serving 41 years of a life sentence, visited the State House today to thank Governor Foss for his pardon. He was taken over the building by one of the State House guides, showing great interest in Memorial Hall and the flags which are kept there. He was congratulated by a number of Grand Army men.

HEARING ON DIVORCE LAWS.
A petition to abolish the divorce laws of the state was argued before the committee on judiciary at the State House today. Judge Henry T. Lummuus of Lynn spoke in support of the present laws. Henry J. Wesseling, F. W. Mansfield and others, spoke in favor of the petition.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR MEETING.

Arlington, Medford and Woburn districts of the Middlesex Central Christian Endeavor Union will hold a mass meeting in the Pleasant Street Congregational church, Arlington, this evening. Henry C. Franks of Lexington, president of the Union, will preside.

NEW YORK BOARD FOR FACT.
NEW YORK—The New York Board of Trade has given the Canadian reciprocity agreement its endorsement by a unanimous vote.

BISHOP WHITAKER PASSES ON.
PHILADELPHIA—Bishop Ozier W. Whitaker of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, passed on at his home here today.

MEN SEEK MEXICO-U. S. AERO TREATY



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

Senor Casasus, special envoy to United States, left center;
Senor de la Barra, ambassador, right center.

**ARIZONA IS VOTING
ON THE ADOPTION OF
ITS CONSTITUTION**

(Continued from Page One.)

people do not like the decision of a judge in a case they may hold an election to determine whether he shall be retired from the bench.

The operation of the recall was illustrated this week in the case of Mayor Gill at Seaside, who was displaced. In the case of Arizona this principle is applied to the courts, which Senator Lodge said the other day would imperil the seal herd.

The voting is free and open all over the territory. The constitution being adopted it will be for Congress and the President or for the President acting alone to determine whether statehood shall be permitted.

The possibility of rejection on the President's part will not permanently prevent Arizona from having the kind of a constitution it wants. After executive disapproval another constitutional convention can be called, the constitution amended so as to meet the executive criticisms and then the territory admitted to statehood. Then, if its people so desire it will be possible for them to hold a third constitutional convention and reinsert the features which had provoked the executive disapproval.

**TRUST COMPANIES
ASK PRIVILEGES ON
RESERVE DEPOSITS**

(Continued from Page One.)

The committee on banks and banking of the Legislature today gave a hearing on two bills, one recommended by the bank commissioners and the other on petition of Frederick H. Payne of the Federal Trust Company, to permit deposit of the reserve of trust companies doing business in the borough of Manhattan, N. Y., or any bank which is a member of the New York clearing house, subject to the approval of the Massachusetts bank commissioner.

Mr. Sutherland said that the consolidation would save the government \$250,000 a year.

In the House the Parsons amendment, giving judges of circuit courts the power and jurisdiction of district court judges within their circuits, was adopted.

Aimed at Corporations

Congressman Macon has introduced a bill providing that it shall be unlawful for any company engaged in interstate or foreign commerce to use mails, telegraph or telephone or railroads for interstate or foreign commerce, without first having filed with the interstate commerce commission an affidavit signed by its chief officer, setting forth that the aggregate value represented by its securities does not exceed the aggregate physical value of its property and reasonable value of its business, privilege or franchise.

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HIGHER MAGAZINE POSTAL RATE.

WASHINGTON—An amendment increasing above the second class rate the postage on the advertising parts of periodicals will probably be added to the Senate appropriation bill by the Senate committee on post offices. It will not apply to newspapers. This action was favored at a White House conference Wednesday attended by the President, the Vice-President and Postmaster-General Hitchcock.

LUMBER MEN FOR IT.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Lumber Dealers Association of Connecticut at its annual meeting on Wednesday, which was attended by 200, unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the reciprocity agreement with Canada as for the business interests of both countries, and urging Connecticut's members of Congress to support the measure.

**MR. BEVERIDGE URGES
RECIPROCITY TO GIVE
PEOPLE CHEAP FOOD**

(Continued from Page One.)

in almost daily conference with the President over this situation are trying to dissuade him from the extra session idea. They reason that at this juncture extra session talk from the White House will not help the situation, and that it will be better first to get the McCall bill through the House. The Senate cannot possibly consider it till after the House has voted.

After several years' work the President has at last been able to secure the assent of the maritime powers whose subjects are engaged in the seal fisheries to an agreement for the regulation of those fisheries that is calculated to replenish the seal herd in Behring sea.

The initial movement was recorded Wednesday when the Senate received from the executive the draft of a treaty negotiated with Great Britain, the effect of which, if ratified, will be to stop sealing completely in Behring sea for an indefinite period of time or until the seal herd shall have become restored to its original number.

This convention is the forerunner of others to be made with Russia and Japan for the complete protection of seal life in that quarter of the globe.

Senator Bristow of Kansas, a Republican, said today in a speech advocating the election of United States senators by popular vote:

"I believe that not only senators, but all delegates to our national conventions should be elected by the people. Unless these methods of action are adopted the rising tide of unrest and dissatisfaction throughout the country will increase."

Corruption and bribery in Senate elections have become more prevalent as the commercial interests have grown. Men are frequently elected because of their connection with certain financial, industrial or commercial interests that seek to profit by legislation."

Abolishes Circuit Court

After almost a year of desultory consideration the Senate Wednesday passed the bill providing for the codification of the laws relating to the judiciary system of the country.

In the main the bill merely reenacts existing statutes, but it makes one important change, namely, the consolidation of the circuit and district courts of the United States. The circuit courts are abolished and their business is transferred to the district courts.

Senators Root and Bacon argued against the consolidation provision and Senators Heyburn, Sutherland and Clark in favor.

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**ALTON B. PARKER
LOOMS UP AGAIN
FOR U. S. SENATOR**

ALBANY, N. Y.—The conference having failed on Wednesday to end the deadlock in the Democratic Legislature over the election of a United States senator talk a compromise candidate were resumed today with Alton B. Parker's name looming large in the foreground.

Report had it that Governor Dix, seeing no prospect of an election as long as William F. Sheehan remains the caucus candidate, was favorably disposed toward Judge Parker's candidacy.

The ballot today showed no change in the situation, Mr. Sheehan still leading with 75 votes, but needing 14 additional to elect.

**PHONE USERS' AGENT
SAYS THE NEW RATES
ARE STILL TOO HIGH**

Benjamin C. Lane, chairman of the legislative committee of the United Improvement Associations and member of the executive committee of the Suburban Telephone Users Association, expresses dissatisfaction today with the new telephone rates offered Greater Boston subscribers by the New England Telegraph & Telephone Company.

He says in part:

"The United Improvement Associations, representing 5000 of the everyday people of Boston who feel that their cost of living has been sufficiently increased in other directions without a wholly unnecessary raise of telephone rates have, as we believe, clearly shown before the highway commission and are prepared to demonstrate before the Legislature the following facts:

1. That telephone service is furnished by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company today to over 20,000 subscribers in the state of Massachusetts at \$18 a year, and that the same quality of service could be furnished in the suburbs of Boston for the same charge at a reasonable profit to the company.

2. That over 5000 subscribers now holding the \$25 six-party line contract and over 20,000 holding the \$30 a year four-party contract were urged to accept these contracts in the first place and have the right to retain them if they see fit without any abridgment of either the extent or quality of their service.

3. That the report of the highway commission's expert published last spring, being based almost wholly upon figures furnished by the telephone company, is of necessity incomplete and misleading in its findings and strongly biased in favor of a measured service, based upon a uniform charge per call which we can show to be scientifically unsound and economically unjust.

"We can further show that certain definite figures most necessary to illustrate this fact cannot

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MIDDLEBORO.
The Cabot Club celebrated presidents' day today. The presidents from 42 clubs in this section attended. Capt. C. H. Bates was the speaker.

A union service will be held in the town hall Sunday evening in commemoration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, under the auspices of E. W. Pierot post, G. A. R. Among the speakers will be the Revs. William D. Goble, Norman McKinnon, Edward H. Cleveland, Charles A. Stenhouse and George E. MacLwain. There will be a high school chorus and orchestra.

BRIDGEWATER.

The annual supper and ladies' night of the Men's Club of the Central Square church will be held this evening. The following will deliver addresses: The Rev. J. Stanley Durkee of Campello, Judge Harry of East Bridgewater, F. E. Sweet, C. P. Sinnott, A. G. Boyden, Brengle Hunt, the Rev. Harold G. Arnold and the Rev. C. W. Rouff of this town. W. D. Jackson will act as toastmaster and E. A. McMaster will respond.

Friday evening the Normal Club social will be held in the gymnasium.

NEEDHAM.

A petition is in circulation asking the town meeting to increase the number of members of the school committee. The present number is three.

Selectman John A. Tilton, who is retiring, will be a candidate for the finance committee, three members of which, Messrs. Buckley, Dawson and Tisdale, complete their tour in March.

WHITMAN.

Mrs. Charles E. Lovell, who has resigned from the school board, has been asked to reconsider.

"The Three Graces" will be presented in the Congregational church vestry Tuesday under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E.

NEWTON.

F. Hopkins Smith, artist and writer, will lecture before Newton Club and guests this evening.

Men of the parish of Elliott church will hold a social in the church parlors this evening.

ABINGTON.

Pilgrim Lodge 75, I. O. O. F., will pay a fraternal visit to Winthrop Lodge 101 of North Abington this evening.

The Woman's Club will hold a guest night in Grand Army hall this evening.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The C. E. Society will meet in the Baptist church on the corner of Park and Westminster avenues Sunday evening. The Rev. H. M. Barbour will speak.

WELLESLEY.

The Ladies' Union of the Methodist church, at the Falls, held their annual bazaar Wednesday.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The senior class of the high school will hold a sale and entertainment at the town hall Friday evening in aid of the Washington trip fund.

AMUSEMENTS**Boston Opera House**

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director
Regular Prices \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00,
\$4.00 and \$5.00.

Tomorrow, at 8, **IL TROYATORE**.
Mmes. Rapold, G. Fisher, Cinescens; MM. Slezak, Amato, Perini, Giaccone, Cond. Moranoni.

Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 8, **LA GIOCONDA**. Mmes. Nordica, Clessema, Leveroni; MM. Marin, Baklanoff, Mariano, Pulini, Stroescu. Cond. Conti.

Thursday, Feb. 12, at 8, **IL LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR**. Mmes. Lipowska, Savage; MM. Constantino, Poole, Stroescu, Perini, Giaccone. Cond. Moranoni.

Monday, Feb. 13, at 8, **LA GIOCONDA**. Mmes. Nordica, Clessema, Leveroni; MM. Marin, Baklanoff, Mariano, Pulini, Stroescu. Cond. Conti.

Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 8, **MANON**. Mmes. Alda, Salogni, Roberts, De Lievin; MM. Clement (debut), Forneri, Mariano, Devaux, Letot, Tavech, Stroescu, Huddy. Cond. Andre Capell.

Friday, Feb. 17, at 8, **TOSCA**.

In response to a great number of requests the management has decided to give two more performances of **HANDEL UND GRETTEL**, so that the children may have an opportunity to hear this beautiful fairy opera. The performance will be repeated on Sat. Feb. 18, at 8, **LE PENFANT PRODIGIE**.

Sat. Feb. 19, at 8, **LA GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST**.

Seats on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 177 Tremont Street (Eastern Talking-Machine Co.)

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

NIELSEN

Shows exclusively for the **COLUMBIA**

Hear her new records at
Columbia Phonograph Company
174 Tremont St., Boston. Distributors.
Or at Any Columbia Dealer.

Auspices of the Bostoner Deutsche Gesellschaft. Gustav Amborg presents

ERNST VON POSSART

IN
FREUND FRITZ

Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 9, at 2:15
SHUBERT THEATER.

Sole appearance of the famous German actor in Boston. Tickets at Box Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

FLORENCE A. GOODRICH

Composer of the Synthetic Series of piano pieces, small suite for small hands. Album of Piano Studies 1910 to 1912.

Paris, 4 Square St. Ferdinand
Instruction in all music branches.

OPPOSES ANY PLAN FOR RECALL REVISION OF THE CITY CHARTER

(Continued from Page One.)

revision of the recall clause and asks for a fair trial of its provisions.

The association also registers opposition to abolition of the Boston finance commission and favors reference to the people of any proposed amendments.

Relative to the recall clause the association, through its secretary, Charles C. Jackson, says today:

"Three bills have been introduced providing that the necessary number of votes to call for a new election shall be a majority of the votes cast instead of a majority of the entire electorate."

"One bill provides for a new election upon a majority of 30,000 and two bills eliminate the question of recall entirely by providing that the term of the mayor shall be but two years instead of four."

"A bill has been introduced with somewhat elaborate provisions for recall. This provides that the question shall be presented to the voters at every state election and if voted in the affirmative on two successive years then an election shall be held in accordance with the twice expressed wish of the voters."

"The Charter Association appreciates fully the practical impossibility of securing a majority of the entire electorate of Boston on the question of recall, but the Charter Association cannot recommend that this provision of the charter be amended at the present sitting of the Legislature."

Relative to the referendum, Mr. Jackson says: "A bill has been introduced providing that the charter shall be amended, altered or repealed only with the consent of the people of Boston."

"While the Charter Association does not believe that any of the vital features of the city charter should be changed until a fair trial has been given in order to determine their merits or demerits, nevertheless the association does believe that if there is to be any change such change should be made only with the consent of the people."

Telephone rates for measured service in England, which have often been cited as examples of low cost service, are much the same as the rates in effect in this country, according to Professor Jackson, but he asserts the efficiency of the telephone and telegraph systems of England is not so great as in this country.

Government control in England, according to Professor Jackson, is government ownership. In this country there is much government supervision dealing with rates, class of service, and the like, he said, but in the British Isles they had gone to the foundation and taken over entire ownership of the property.

Telephone rates for measured service in England, which have often been cited as examples of low cost service, are much the same as the rates in effect in this country, according to Professor Jackson, but he asserts the efficiency of the telephone and telegraph systems of England is not so great as in this country.

Professor Jackson expects to return to England next summer to work at appraising the telephone lines. Tonight he will go to New York to preside at the meeting of the board of directors of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers Friday.

The salient features of the charter were submitted to the people for adoption in 1909. Provisions thus adopted should only be altered in the same way, to wit, by referendum."

ROCKLAND.

Union Glee Club has elected: Clerk, Charles S. Bean; financial secretary, Joseph W. Richards; auditor, Joshua S. Gray; directors, Benjamin A. Burrell, Burton G. Estes, John H. Hunt, Dr. Charles E. Knight, John G. Owens, Joseph W. Richards, William A. Studley, Harry S. Torrey, George W. Torrey, E. T. Wright and Frank A. Walker. The directors subsequently elected John G. Owens president and George W. Torrey vice-president.

WINTHROP.

Mrs. Fred W. Woodcock is chairman of the committee which is arranging the details of the play to be given for charity Friday evening by the Women's Alliance of the high school and will elect an instructor of the Unitarian church.

The fourth quarterly conference and election of officers will be held at the Methodist church this evening. A. P. Sharp of Lynn, district superintendent, will preside.

QUINCY.

Unity Circle Kings Daughters has elected: President, Mrs. Annie E. Shaw; vice-president, Mrs. Emma S. Moore; recording secretary, Mrs. Mabel Badger; corresponding secretary, Miss Addie Parks; treasurer, Miss Alice S. Hatch.

Mrs. May Alden Ward is lecturing on "Current Events" before the Women's Club this afternoon.

RANDOLPH.

Exercises appropriate to Lincoln day will be held in the Stetson high school Monday. C. S. Whitcomb, head master of the Brockton high school, will deliver an address.

Officers of Blue Hill lodge, K. P., will be installed tonight.

FITCHBURG.

The city has turned over to the park commission that portion of land on Walton street used last summer as a playground. This will secure the land exclusively for the benefit of the children.

WALTHAM.

Former Senator John L. Harvey and Mr. Brewer, city engineer, will speak before the grade crossing abolition committee of the Board of Trade this evening.

ARLINGTON.

Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., will meet in Grand Army hall this evening. The W. R. C. 43 is meeting in the same hall this afternoon, Mrs. Nellie M. Farmer presiding.

LEXINGTON.

The Historical Society will meet Tuesday evening in the Hancock-Clarke house with Fred S. Piper, the president in the chair. Miss Mabel P. Cooke will read a paper.

EASTON.

The topic for discussion at the meeting of Easton grange this evening is "Some Things Which Ought to Happen in Our Town."

The Oakland Club has engaged Ames Memorial hall for its annual ball Feb. 21.

BRAINTREE.

The Men's Club of All Souls Unitarian church held its monthly dinner Wednesday evening. Elmer L. Curtis of Hingham and Thomas Curley of Boston gave addresses.

EAST LEXINGTON.

The Men's Club will meet in the Follen church Feb. 20 at 8 o'clock. Oscar Needham is president.

PENMBROKE.

Edward W. Hunt, chairman of the board of selectmen, is a candidate for reelection. John B. Whalen and Charles T. Bailey are also candidates.

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YEWMEATH.

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EASTON

TECH'S PLAY FOR 1911 THE BEST IT HAS EVER GIVEN, SAYS MANAGER

That the play "Frenzied French," by Edwin C. Vose '11 and Wellesley J. Seligman '12, will be the best theatrical production ever staged by the undergraduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the opinion of Irving White Wilson '11, general manager, and other officers. Technology's annual show is the social event of the year at the institute and will be given in junior week in April.

The first call for candidates has been issued by the stage manager, Erwin Haskell Schell '12, of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Eugene Saenger, the coach, has begun the work of molding the Technology youths into attractive stage beauties.

Mr. Vose, co-author of the show, is from Newtonville, Mass., and is a senior in course II, sanitary engineering. He was one of the authors of last year's show, "Queen of the Cannibal Isles," and wrote a number of lyrics. Mr. Vose also wrote three of the lyrics for the Tech show.

Although Mr. Seligman is well known in the field of athletics at the institute, this is his initial appearance as an author. He has been a member of the varsity track team since his freshman year and was connected with the Tech, the student daily, until he resigned to become history editor of *Technique*, 1911. He is from Brookline and is a junior in course III, mining engineering.

Competition for the Tech show poster will be announced within a few days and the prize of \$10 will be awarded to the student submitting the best drawing. The poster will contain the words "Tech Show" and the title of the play "Frenzied French."

Mr. Wilson of Bloomington, Ill., has been chosen general manager of Tech show, 1911. His appointment was confirmed recently by the institute committee and considered a popular one as Mr. Wilson has been an active man in all track affairs since entering Technology.

He is a member of course XIV. His efficient work on last year's Tech show board led to his promotion this year. He is a member of the Electrical Engineering Society, Walker Club Masque, and Phi Psi fraternity on the Fenway.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the proposed amendment to the constitution, authorizing the election of Senators by the people:

PHILADELPHIA RECORD—The salient fact is that the question of the popular election of Senators has been brought for discussion into the forum where it really belongs. The Senate is designated by the constitution to be the sole judge of the election and qualification of its members.

SAVANNAH NEWS—There is this thing to be taken into consideration—namely, that if the constitution is changed so that Senators will be chosen by the people it will not be long before there will be two other demands—one that the terms of Senators shall be less than six years, as at present, and that the little states shall not have the same representation in the Senate as the big ones.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—The proposed amendment not only changes the machinery by which the Senator is elected, but it changes his political status. He will be no longer a servant of his state in a body in which all the states of the Union are equal, but he will be merely the representative of the people who vote for him.

RICHMOND TIMES-DESPATCH—If Senators are to be elected by the people and for the people population should be the basis of representation in the Senate, as well as in the House. The right of the states to representation in the Senate as political entities being disturbed, the amendment should go further and provide that states without a certain number of people should be deprived of representation in the Senate.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—It is by no means certain that the average character and ability of Senators would be raised by popular election. The Senate, elected by Legislatures, has always shown a higher average quality of membership than the House. But it is not to be denied that there would be far less chance for intrigue and corruption in election by the people than in election by Legislatures.

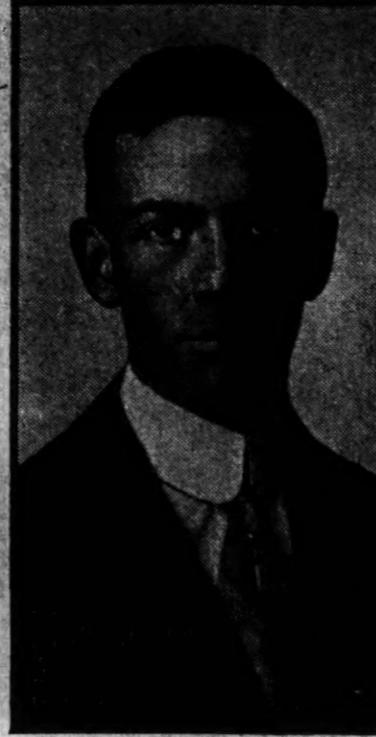
NEW YORK WORLD—No real political progress will be made in this country by stripping state legislatures of their powers. Legislatures must be made more responsible, not less so. That is one of the reasons why the world doubts the wisdom of popular election of United States Senators. Every time a Legislature loses one of its functions it loses in dignity and in its capacity for public service.

SPRINGFIELD UNION—If it were certain that the direct election of Senators would prove as beneficial as the advocates of that method profess to believe then the constitution might well be amended if for no other reason than to make our fundamental law square with practice, but until experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the change we would better let the constitution stand as it is.

CAST FOR NEW TECH PLAY BEGINS REHEARSALS



EDWIN C. VOSE.



IRVING W. WILSON.

WELLESLEY J. SELIGMAN.
Co-author of "Frenzied French," soon to be presented by the Technology undergraduates.

BEGINS TO COLLECT DATA ON VALUE OF BOSTON-TEXAS CANAL

The Atlantic Deep Waterways Association is trying to obviate the possibility of the federal engineers reporting adversely on the project for an inland canal from Boston to the Rio Grande river by having agents in Massachusetts gather statistics and other data showing the engineers that such a canal would be profitable to the government.

Some time ago Colonel Abbot, the local army engineer, sent out a letter telling what the engineers' proposition was and asking for statistics to show that the venture would be a profitable one to the government. Many responses were received, but while they have all been favorable to such a canal as a benefit to New England they failed to state its financial worth to the government.

It is said that the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association will consult the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the organizations affiliated with the Massachusetts Board of Trade.

Senator Crane is a representative of the association in Massachusetts.

ELECTION COSTS FILED BY CITY ASSOCIATIONS

Reports of expenses for the year have been filed at the office of the city clerk by the Democratic city committee and the Public School Association. The first-named organization is \$1693 in debt, having expended that sum over and above the receipts, which were \$12,950.

Governor Foss contributed \$6000 and Mayor Fitzgerald and Congressman Peters \$1000 each; \$500 was given by John F. McDonald, Sheriff Seavey, District Attorney Pelletier, Martin L. Lomasney and William F. Fitzgerald; Joseph J. Lannin gave \$350; Charles H. Slattery, city treasurer, \$300; Jeremiah J. McNamara \$250; Joseph A. Maynard \$250; William F. McClellan \$200; P. J. Brady \$200; Andrew A. Badaracco \$200; Josiah Quincy \$200; Francis M. Carroll \$200; John P. Manning, Dr. Francis X. Mahoney and Joseph J. Byrne \$100 each.

The total receipts of the Public School Association, including loans, were \$11,062.68 and the total paid out, also including sums paid on loans, was \$7715.85. The total of the money borrowed was \$2885, upon which \$1050 was paid back. The balance in the treasury is \$3366.83.

Moody was borrowed from the following: John F. Moors \$1200, Philip Cabot \$825, Joseph Lee \$800. The association paid back \$900 to Mr. Moors and \$150 to Mr. Cabot.

President Laurence Minot of the Good Government Association gave \$800, Mrs. F. C. Shattuck \$300, Mary L. Ware \$200 and the following \$100 each: Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Jackson, Mrs. Ralph B. Williams, John E. Thayer, Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard College, Charles J. Paine, Frank G. Webster, Frank E. Peabody, F. L. Higgins, Mary S. Ames, Lillian H. Higgins, Charles W. Hubbard, James J. Storrow, Mrs. James J. Storrow, Mrs. Joseph Lee.

MELROSE RESOLVE FOR RECIPROCITY

Melrose Republicans sent a telegram to Senator Lodge at Washington on Wednesday night endorsing reciprocity with Canada. The resolution was introduced by Charles H. Adams, a member of the Republican state committee, and received the unanimous endorsement of all those present. It read:

"The Melrose Republican city committee, together with leading Republicans of the city, and prominent guests, by unanimous vote, endorse President Taft's reciprocity measures and urge their hearty support by the senators and congressmen from Massachusetts."

Norman S. White of Brookline and James S. Lyford, naval officer of the port of Boston, were present.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

Col. T. C. Woodbury, report to Presidio of San Francisco.

1st Lieut. P. H. Bagby, thirtieth infantry, detailed as professor at Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky.

Capt. C. D. V. Hunt, quartermaster, to home preparatory to retirement.

1st Lieut. Kerr, medical reserve corps, resignation.

1st Lieut. H. B. Williams, orders Jan. 31, amended to relieve him from active duty upon expiration of leave of absence granted.

1st Lieut. P. W. Beck, infantry, unassigned, to thirtieth infantry for temporary duty.

Navy Orders.

Ensigr E. F. Cutts to the Castine for instruction.

Arrived, Hannibal at Norfolk, Maryland and West Virginia at Monterey, Paducah at Cape Gracias-a-Dios.

Sailed, Marietta, from Key West for New York.

Navy Notes.

NEW YORK—The Marietta will remain at New York for 10 days before proceeding to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

WASHINGTON—The following tentative schedule is announced for the work of the Atlantic fleet for the coming summer. The vessels of the fleet will leave their respective home yards about May 1 and proceed as follows:

First division—Base on Narragansett Bay; operate between Cape Cod and New York.

Second division—Base on Hampton roads; operate between New York and southern drill grounds.

Third division—Base on Pensacola and Key West; operate in gulf of Mexico. This division will arrive at Pensacola by May 7 and the Idaho will proceed to New Orleans, arriving by May 10 for the purpose of making a trip up the Mississippi river as far as Natchez.

Fourth division—Base on Cape Cod; operate north of Cape Cod.

About July 1 the divisions will visit ports on the Atlantic coast, to be designated later, to spend the Fourth of July. The four divisions, together with the armored cruisers (fifth division), scouts and torpedo fleet, will rendezvous about July 6, probably in Cape Cod bay, for fleet exercises during July and August. On July 1 the New Jersey, Maine, Missouri, Ohio and Utah are scheduled to join the fleet and the 21-ship fleet organization will become effective.

ENDEAVOR FUND PASSES \$26,000

Funds for the proposed new world's headquarters building in Boston for the Christian Endeavor movement are steadily growing. Up to date \$26,078 of the \$50,000 quota to be raised in Boston has been subscribed, the business men's committee in charge of the work announces today.

Contributions acknowledged today are:

F. P. Carpenter, \$500; Federal Trust Company, \$100; A. J. Sharpe, \$50; Robert H. Gardiner, \$50; Ernest Acker, \$25; J. G. T., \$20; Frederick H. Payne, 10; Edwin D. Mead, \$10; Benjamin C. Lane, \$10; a friend, \$5; Gertrude F. Thompson, \$1; Etta P. Blanchard, \$1; total, \$782; previously reported, \$25,296; grand total, \$26,078.

TUFTS-SOMERVILLE CLUB PARTY.

Nearly 100 boys from the Somerville high and Latin schools were guests on Wednesday evening at a party given in Goddard gymnasium, Tufts College, by the members of the Tufts-Somerville Club. Among the guests was George L. Baxter, principal of the Somerville Latin school.

CAR FALLS INTO RIVER.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Five women are known to have been lost when a street car plunged through an open draw on Eighth street into the Sheboygan river here this morning.

REVISION IS URGED IN STUDY COURSES OF MALDEN SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page One.)

meetings of the teachers to discuss and revise the courses of studies. His report says:

"The courses of study have had no thorough and systematic revision for past 10 years although new text books and changes in subjects have been made. That usages and interpretation may not vary too greatly, that the departure from the essential uniform basis of elementary education may not proceed too far and that certain subjects may not be exploited at the expense of others, I recommend that our course of study should be thoroughly overhauled and put into concrete form as rapidly as possible.

"Our high school provides excellent courses of instruction in practical college preparatory and culture subjects, but in the department of applied science, commercial studies, manual and domestic training, drawing and art there still remains much to be realized.

"Little is done in the schools in the way of voice culture for individuals and almost nothing in the systematic study of composers and their works, or of the classification of music in a manner similar to the study of authors and their writings. The course of music should provide instrumental as well as vocal instruction; it should familiarize our students with many of the best compositions and cultivate their appreciation of the masterpieces; it should even encourage the writing of simple musical compositions.

"To counteract the influence of cheap, sentimental songs, the schools should provide by class work, recitals, glee clubs and orchestras, by lectures and study, an abundance of good music.

"The department of our school system most in need of extension and development is that of manual arts. Drawing and art is organized—in manual work hardly more than a beginning has been made. This age is characterized by highly organized and skilled handicraft.

"The immediate extension of our work should be the various phases of shoddy and woodwork for boys, applied art work, sewing and cooking for girls. Whatever schools can do towards training girls for future home makers should be done.

"Instruction in arithmetic, reading, writing, science, Latin, music and the like constitute but a part of the whole of the public schools."

Recommends Systematic Improvement in Malden Courses of School Study

NEWS BRIEFS

VOTES FOR WOMAN SENATOR.

DENVER, Colo.—A woman received a vote for United States senator in the Colorado Legislature. She was Mrs. Katherine M. Cooke, former state superintendent of public schools.

W. J. BRYAN PLANTS ORCHARD.

HOUSTON, Tex.—William J. Bryan, after spending a few hours recently in Houston, left for Tucson, Ariz. Colonel Bryan has devoted the winter to lecturing and supervising the planting of a large citrus fruit orchard.

YALE CLASS BUREAU REPORTS.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The first report of the Yale University bureau of class secretaries shows that for the first year apart from the salary of the manager it has more than paid expenses. One of the plans before the organization is the publication of summarized biographies of all Yale graduates.

ASK FOOD FOR CHINESE.

WASHINGTON—An appeal for food and supplies for Chinese has been sent out by the American Red Cross. It anticipates favorable action by the Senate on a bill passed by the House authorizing the use of an army transport to carry American contributions.

DR. VON LE COQ TO LECTURE.

Dr. Albert von Le Coq of the Berlin Ethnological Museum will give two lectures on the civilization of ancient Turkistan before the Lowell Institute in Huntington hall March 13 and 15.

JAMES WALKER PASSES ON.

James Walker, a business man of Chelsea since 1872, passed on at his home on County road, Chelsea, late Wednesday. He was a member of the Walker Chemical & Extract Company and had been active in political affairs.

MRS. WARD'S ESTATE TO HUSBAND.

An estate of \$95,500 was left by the Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward of Newton, according to the inventory filed with her will Wednesday in the Middlesex probate court. The entire estate is left to her husband.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL PASSES.

WASHINGTON—The Senate Wednesday concurred in the House amendments to Senator Cullom's bill providing for the erection in Washington of a monument to Abraham Lincoln. The House so amended the bill as to place Senator Cullom and Speaker Cannon on the permanent commission. The bill now requires only the President's signature to make it a law.

YACHT CLUB HOLDS BALL.

Guests from city and state were present at the forty-third anniversary ball of the South Boston Yacht Club in Paul Revere hall, Mechanics building, Wednesday night. Commodore and Mrs. John F. Burke led the military march with 150 couples following.

LLOYD-GEORGE MAY RESIGN.

NAPLES—There is a rumor here that David Lloyd-George, the British chancellor of the exchequer, will resign.

SAN FRANCISCO ENDORSED.

WASHINGTON—San Francisco was endorsed Thursday by the unanimous vote of the Senate committee on industrial expositions for the Panama Canal exposition. The resolution declaring for San Francisco was ordered, reported, in the form in which it passed the House.

FURNITURE BOWLERS DANCE.

About 400 couples attended the second ball held under the auspices of the Boston Retail Furniture Bowling League in Intercolonial hall, Roxbury, Wednesday night. All of the guests were presented with a souvenir containing the names of the members of the teams and the team standings and averages.

GOOD ROADS FOR CHATHAM.

CHATHAM, Mass.—Chatham has appropriated about \$11,000 to complete a circuit of good roads about town for automobile, extending from the terminus near the lighthouse through Bridge street to the harbor and also sections at West Chatham, Chatham port and Old Harbor.

ANOTHER GULF FLIGHT TRIAL.

BOSTON NATIONAL STYLE SHOW

America Claims Her Own in Woman's Dress

Practical Shirt Waist, the Sensible Short Skirt and Other Admirable Garments Originated in This Country.

As the style show progresses, its possibilities become more apparent. Its promoters have built better than they knew. It is more than probable that 10 or 15 years hence, perhaps less, will see America a recognized authority on matters of dress, not displacing any masters of the old world, but putting her own beside them. Less than 25 years ago Paris was the only place heard of or thought of with regard to things sartorial. Then the English tailored suits (copied from the American) came in, and in the last few years Vienna has come to the front. Paris is still the big center, but there are some who declare it takes the Austrian city to give the exclusive touch. America, excelling in so many things, long ago evolved a dress type of her own, but was afraid to declare it. It was so good, however, that Paris approved of it, took it up, put her seal upon it, and returned it as her own, and America so received it.

Paris creations always are beautiful, but designed for Parisian women and

America has her own styles already and it is high time for her to claim them.

Merely Claiming Our Own

It is therefore seen it is no audacious thing the American tailors are undertaking. They are only asserting their own and frankly blaming themselves that they had not done it long ago. They charge that for years they have educated their customers to believe that no good fashion originated over here, that the tailors and costumers of America were only good copyists of imported styles and unable to create anything of their own. The wonder to them now is that they have waked up to it so many good mechanics and artists of tailoring and dress-making should have doubtlessly admitted their inability in their own craft. The style show is proof in itself that this professed inability was only a confession of weakness in speaking for themselves.

The goal they have set is already a present and admitted fact. Their task is to make it recognized. Their work must be largely educational. It was true for so long that the best of everything in this new country came from abroad that the public came to think of domestic makes as always inferior. Tailors, dress-makers and tradesmen acquiesced in this until to say that a thing was "imported" was to use the word that immediately opened the purse strings. Some things from other countries must be better than those produced here; for it is not to be expected one should have the best of everything, but not a few of America's manufacturers are better than those that can be procured from any other country.

The short skirt that goes with the shirt waist also is an American idea. Today it is worn on the streets of Paris by the best class of her women. The once popular plaited skirt began its reign in America. Likewise the unlined skirt and the cross-saddle riding skirt. The jumper suit, the Prince Cap coat, the Gibson waist and the Peter Thomsons all came into being on this side of the water and became the vogue on the other. The American costume is admired in Europe for the precision of its cut, its artistic and individual lines, its perfect fit and its irreproachable workmanship. In fact,

London has never sought to lead in women's fashions as Vienna has done, therefore the rise of the latter city in this matter is followed with interest and an indication of what America may expect, only that America already has created her styles and sent them over

Possibilities of the Sartorial Exposition in Benefits to Domestic Industries Daily Becoming More Apparent.

the world. No small part of the work to be accomplished will be among Americans themselves. They will have to learn to appreciate their own, and no doubt will as soon as their attention is brought to it seriously, especially as they see costumes wrought higher and higher in artistry. Freed from limitations of their own making, inspired by a common interest, and held by a mutual confidence and support, it is to be expected that a greater originality and a wider range of it will be expressed.

Maker, customer, and manufacturer, brought into close touch as they never before have been, each working separately yet all interdependent, will bring out greater beauty and harmony of material with design than they have ever done. As in Europe, it is to be supposed a single idea will be carried through all the details of a costume, even to the color of the hooks and eyes.

A few imported models at the show are especially interesting by comparison with those produced by home manufacturers. They are beautiful, of course, but no more so than those of American make, and present no striking contrast.

The American, in fact, presents all that can be expected in point of art, originality of line, cut, workmanship and design. His ideas are perfectly adapted to the needs of the American woman, and it is to be expected that their future, like that of numerous predecessors, will leave their impress on foreign models. This show has historical significance in its indisputable exhibition that America is already a factor in the world of style.

Fine Workmanship

The workmanship on some of the garments is the finest that has ever been

seen. The hand-stitching is a marvel. The cut and inlay work is exquisite. A particularly beautiful suit showing this is a piazza costume of white broadcloth. It is very plain, severe in cut, but on the lapels of the coat, the cuffs of the kimono sleeves and about 12 inches up from the foot of the short skirt, is a delicate tracery of a grass green color which upon examination proves to be an inlay wondrously worked out.

A suit so plain that it can be worn for travel or business, so elegant that it is suitable for much dressier occasions, is trimmed with a corduroy formed of the goods itself by running it with a heavy silk thread of a darker shade than the goods and drawing it together in such a way as to form a moderately heavy cord. There are rows and rows of this arranged in design and so perfectly done that there is not a pucker even where the cord stops. The material is as flat as though it had been stretched and the ornamentation glued upon it.

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BOSTON NATIONAL STYLE SHOW

Valuable Aid to Modistes and Costumers

They Are Permitted to Sketch Costumes at Exhibition, Take Notes on New Modes and Profit in Every Way They Can.

THE style show in Horticultural hall is visited daily by modistes and costumers as well as tailors, from all over the city, and this part of the state. They are free to take notes, make sketches and profit by the exhibition in every way they can, for the idea is not merely to benefit the chosen few but to set a standard that all may follow, to penetrate into the country districts as well as direct the fashion centers.

Every afternoon and evening lectures are given on corset fitting. These are important, as no gown looks well over an imperfectly fitted corset and such an article of apparel is harder on the wearer than it is on the gown. The talks attract large crowds, as most women realize that the subject is one on which they are lacking in information.

Comfortable Corsets

If the style show does nothing more than emancipate woman from the belief that a corset is a most uncomfortable thing to wear, it will have contributed

added to her waist line and six reduced from her hips and with a freedom and ease of movement she had not known in years.

Madame does not pretend she can transform an ungainly woman into a graceful sylph, but she does say the world has been deprived of much of its natural beauty of motion through ignorance of corset-making and fitting; and that a woman who has been turned into the

Lectures Given Afternoon and Evening on Corset-Fitting, and Corsets Shown That Are Built on Improved Lines.

style. The skirt is long and close-fitting, as skirts must be today, but perfectly plain save for a tiny line of blue silk braid which runs up the side seams as was done on men's trousers in those old days. The coat is a cutaway with long tail and short front opening over a white silk vest low cut. Old-fashioned gold buttons ornament the coat, and the costume is completed with a soft jabot of cream lace falling from chin to belt (the George Washington tie is called) and a frill of lace at the wrists.

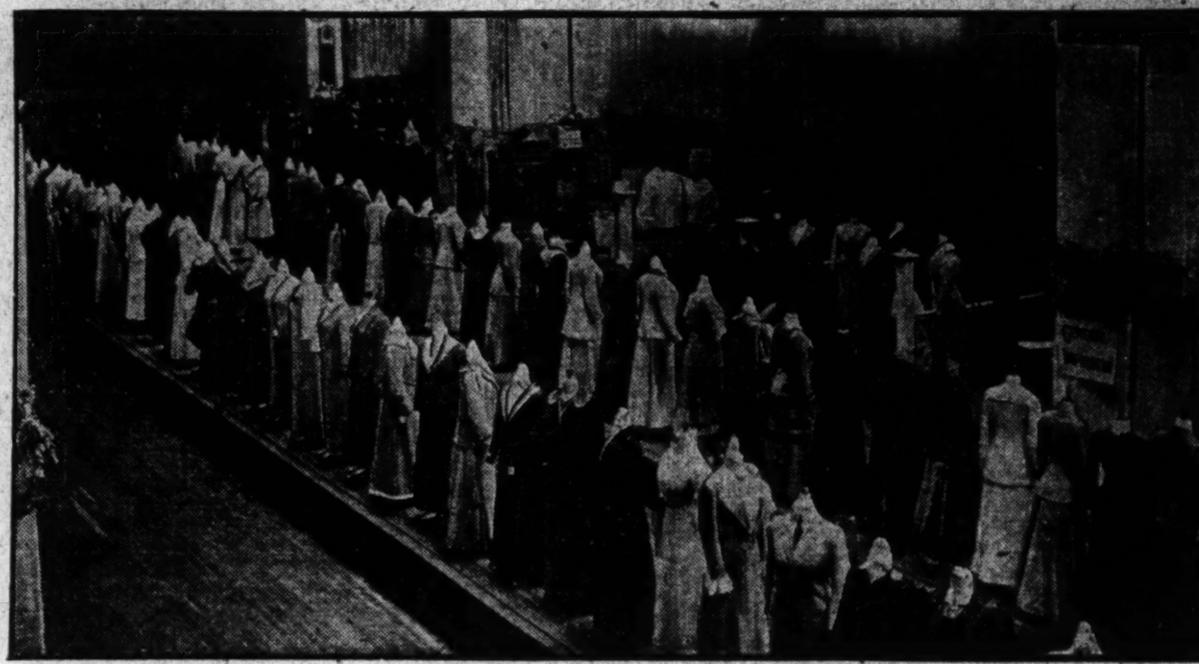
The orchid furnishes the idea for one of the finest evening gowns on exhibition. It is a shimmer of peacock blue marquisette over pale yellow crepe de chine and burnt orange satin. Fine gold lace, the new Persian lace, pearls and beads all contribute to carry out the orchid effect.

Pearl of any is an empire gown of reds green. The skirt is of pea green under iridescent blue marquisette with an underbounce of fllet lace. It is shirred at the waist line and finished with a heavy cord, double.

Marquis



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View of one section of the style show in Horticultural hall, showing how the new designs are placed for inspection.

BE SURE AND SEE
ROBERT PLUYM
OF WASHINGTON

NOTICE
No. 82

At NATIONAL
STYLE SHOW

M. J. & W. E. Hosac
Women's Tailors and Dressmakers
17 East Van Buren Street
CHICAGO

Go to the Style Show

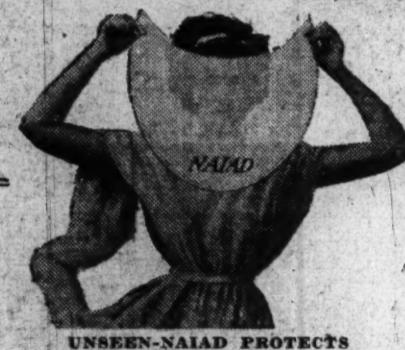
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OUR LAUNDRY WORK IS THE BEST OBTAINABLE
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

HUNTING SUIT
IS REVERSIBLE
AND PLEASING

WOMAN having come to the fore in athletics of all kinds, sporting costumes supply a feature of the style show which is of more than usual interest. A novelty is a hunting costume. It is jaunty as can be. It has knickerbockers of English suiting in a dark gray mixture reaching below the knee, over which is worn a plain circular skirt of the same material coming just to the knee. This is buttoned its entire length both back and front so that it can be worn astride on a horse as well as walking the ground. The coat is the principal feature of the suit. It is a comfortable Norfolk hunting jacket with a black ooz collar to wear on a fair day, but should a storm come up it can be turned inside out and then of waterproof ooze leather, black, with what appears to be tiny pale blue cordings, but which is in reality the line of the cut. The thickness of the leather always showing the run of the knife in this way. The jacket is as pleasing when worn on one side as on the other. If there is a preference it is in favor of the ooze, which gives it an uncommon air, much to its advantage.

SPool DRESS IS
NOVEL AND RICH

THE spool dress is a novelty that attracts first by its beauty and then causes comment by reason of its uniqueness. It is one of the richest costumes at the style show. It is a dinner gown made of black silk braid which runs from the neck to the hem of the skirt, where it is finished by a deep fringe. The braid is joined together with fancy silk stitching and the whole is built over an underslip of plaited black chiffon. It

Head of Association
of Ladies' Tailors
and Dressmakers



JAMES BLAINE
Of New York, one of the most active
members in behalf of the object
for which his organization stands.

the girdle that gives the name to the dress. It is made of heavy gold cord wound around and around the figure after the frock is put on. The neck is very beautiful when draped with marquises or voiles of plain color in the violet shades.

TULIP COSTUMES
ATTRACT NOTICE

THE tulip costumes naturally are objects of much attention at the style show. One in heliotrope and a darker purple shade designed by the originator of the idea has the skirt of the paler color cut to represent seven petals of the flower and outlined with the purple. Drooping from the waist, they open over a straight flounce, representing the open flower. At the waist line the petal panels expand again and reaching upward form a tulip bud, giving a high-waisted princess effect. The coat is made on the same lines, the skirt of the coat following those of the dress-skirt and the collar and cuffs the tulip buds as shown on the waist.

A second design by the same costumer is made of a fine worsted in a blue and white stripe. The outline of the petals forms a scallop for panels, which, laid over straight cut goods, gives the effect of a seamless garment.

A third tulip design which is meeting with favor is a street suit of a brown mixture braided with dark brown. The braid outlines the petals of the flower. These are elongated from the waist to the top of the hem and intersect each other, forming long, narrow panels. The same idea is carried out on the short jacket and sleeves. The cuffs and collar are of royal blue silk edged with a half-inch band of gold. This same blue and gold made into buttons ornament the cuffs and give the finishing touch to the lapel.

SILK LININGS

Striking effects are obtained with the striped silk linings which one can find in black and browns and blues and greens of fashion, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The lavenders, too, are very beautiful when draped with marquises or voiles of plain color in the violet shades.

**NEW HATS, SUITS
and DRESSES**

FOR SPRING are arriving daily

NEW HATS—For southern wear of straw and net. Flower hats—some of them practically all flowers—Straw Hats with satin and velvet cockades—Smart tailored models and the larger dress effects.

NEW SUITS—Showing the new short loose jackets, buttoning low, with long wide revers, also cutaway and mannish serge effects. Skirts with plain, straight lines. There are also bold Suits and Suits in spring novelty cloths.

NEW DRESSES—In newest fabrics and newest treatments. Beautiful foulard Dresses. One interesting model is in marquise foulard, a new fabric bringing out in remarkable combination these two effective materials; other Dresses of interest are chiffon and silk voiles in plain, figured and striped effects.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

LITTLE GIRL'S PARTY FROCK

Waist tucked in front and box plaited in back.



FOR the little girl's party or dancing frock, Ladies Home Journal pattern No. 5630 offers a good design. It could be carried out in shell pink silk mill with small motifs of princess lace. A fine white batiste could also be used, and the applied yoke could be scalloped on the edges, embroidered in a small design, and worn with a sash of pink satin ribbon.

The dress closes in the back, and the waist, with or without the applied yoke, is tucked in the front and box-plaited in the back, with high or round neck, and full-length or elbow sleeves. The skirt is straight, forming simulated box-plaits. If desired, a bordered material could be used; the skirt could be easily made as it is straight; for the waist, the border might be cut off and used as band trimming around the applied yoke and for the belt, cuffs and collar.

The pattern is cut only in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. For making, size 8 years requires 5½ yards 24-inch, 4½ yards 30-inch or 3½ yards 36-inch material without up and down, and if beading is used for the belt, 1 yard is required, with 2½ yards ribbon.

MENU FOR A FRENCH DINNER

New York chef gives complete instructions.

THE following menu for a French dinner, while inexpensive, would be suitable for a formal occasion, says Henri Tout in the New York Herald:

Thick soup, Dubarry.
Kingfish, fin-de-siecle.
Fillets on chevreuil, poivrade sauce.
Potatoes Lorette.
Ham mouseline, paprika sauce.
Orange custard.
Fruits. Cheese.

Thick soup, Dubarry—Boil for a few minutes about a pound of cauliflower. Remove and finish cooking in a quart of milk with half a pound of potatoes, seasoning with salt and pepper. When done pass through a fine sieve or colander. Add an ounce of fresh butter and serve with some little pieces of cauliflower, separated from the rest before they are overdone.

Kingfish, fin-de-siecle.—Cut the heads from two small kingfish and trim carefully. Put them in a baking dish with salt, pepper, two minced shallots and one ounce of butter. Slice four white mushrooms and two green peppers, and sprinkle them over the fish. Pour in some white stock. Place in a moderate oven or on the stove, carefully covered until done. Remove the gravy, boil it down quickly and add by degrees, while seeing that the liquid does not boil, two ounces of fresh butter. Pour over the fish and serve, powdered with chopped parsley.

Fillet on chevreuil—Have four fillet steaks of beef, weighing about six ounces each. Flatten and lard them. Put to pickle for 12 hours in an earthenware tureen, with a sliced onion and carrot, thyme, parsley, celery, peppercorns, one clove, salt, half a glass of vinegar and a drop of oil on top. When ready to cook them remove and wipe with a clean cloth. Strain the liquor and put it in a pan to boil down. Put a drop of oil in another pan and set it over a quick fire until the oil is smoking hot. Then put in the steaks to fry. Sear on both sides and remove to a dish. Pour the oil out, add one ounce of butter, and as it melts add a teaspoonful of flour. Allow the butter to become a light brown, then pour in the liquor, which should have

been reduced to one third. Boil for a few minutes and when it thickens remove from the fire. Add one ounce of butter, stir well and pour over the steaks.

Potatoes Lorette—Boil two pounds of peeled potatoes in salted water and when done pass them through a ricer or sieve. Dry the mashed potatoes in a pan on the fire, stirring vigorously with a little butter. When they no longer stick to the pan mix in two beaten eggs, season to taste and when hard enough put on a buttered dish to cool. Butter the potatoes to prevent crusting. Make little cone-shaped cakes, roll in flour and fry. Serve on a napkin with a little tinsel parsley.

Ham mouseline with paprika sauce—Free from fat and sinews half a pound of lean Virginia ham. Pass through a fine meat chopper, put in a basin set on ice and mix in the whites of three eggs, one after the other. Have half a pint of thick cream on the ice also, and add the ham gradually. Season with salt and paprika, put in a well buttered mold, place the mold in a bain-marie, cover and cook gently for 15 minutes. When cold turn the mass out of the mold and serve with the following brown sauce:

Check and hair line stripes are growing more popular as the season advances.

Bands that hold in fulness are disappearing from the bottoms of skirts, and handless skirts are not, in the newest expression, fitted in toward the ankles from the hip down.

Pongee silk for spring wear is obtainable in a number of desirable shades, the list including bright and dull blues, cerise, rose pink, wistaria, tan, beige and reseda green.—Montreal Star.

KIMONO SLEEVE

Generally the kimono sleeve fits over an undercoat of lace or embroidery, says the New York Herald. This subcast should be edged with a piping of the same material as the sleeve.

When adjusting shields in this sleeve, the bodice should be put on and the shields put in and pinned. They should be fastened in many places, for the lack of any close fit in the garment must be offset by careful placing of these necessary articles.

LEFT TO RIGHT

The kimono is one of the things that has "come back." The Duchess of Sutherland is teaching her English and American friends how to wear the Japanese garment. The robe, she says, should be fastened from left to right.—New Era.

THE CORRECT WRITING PAPER

*Crane's
Linen
Lawn*

FOR over a hundred years Crane's writing papers have been the first choice of all good letter-writers, and there were many good letter-writers in the old days of this country. Many a box of old letters, penned by a famous hand, were written upon Crane's writing paper.

Bindings made of Crane's Linen Lawn may vary, there is an experience of one hundred years in good paper-making.

No wonder that the Crane writing papers are preeminent today as they have been during the entire hundred years.

Crane's Linen Lawn is the most fashionable paper in any form in which it appears.

If your stationer cannot supply Crane's Linen Lawn, write to us, and we will send the name of a dealer who can.

Eaton, Crane and Pike Company
SOLE MANUFACTURING AGENTS,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Trade Mark

MODERN NEWSPAPER DISCUSSED BY BIBLE INSTITUTE OF KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kan.—A discussion on "The Modern Newspaper" was a feature of the first session of the Kansas Bible Institute, which is holding a four-day meeting in Topeka, to close Friday.

Views were expressed by the Rev. C. M. Sheldon of the Central Congregational church of this city, author of "It Is His Steps"; Frank P. McLennan, editor of the Topeka State Journal, and Arthur Capper, publisher of the Topeka Daily Capital.

Mr. McLennan said in part:

"The fit newspaper is a vehicle of truth, bearing news, a necessity, and entertainment and information to every household, and announcements of other necessities, needs or luxuries offered by those who use its columns for publicity. The newspaper advertisement is the most effectual, convenient, prompt word from those who have to sell, what others need to buy."

"If the good newspaper yields a larger influence than the good preacher, it is because of two factors:

"First, because it deals more closely with the daily life of the people and the persons and things which affect that life."

"Second, because the audience of the newspaper is vastly greater. Those who see the printed word are innumerable compared with those who hear that spoken. The newspaper extends the good words of the preacher to thousands who do not reach his pews."

The newspaper makes it possible for the many to be educated and to be informed quickly. It prevents the control of the few who may be unprincipled, for it informs the many who desire to know. Error was never so difficult to spread, for the newspaper makes it easy to detect the wrong by spreading the truth."

LEAGUE VOTES DOWN TARIFF CUT REQUEST ON POLITICAL GROUND

PITTSBURG—Resolutions requesting Congress to remove the tariff on the necessities of life as well as on wearing apparel were voted down by the national council of the Consumers League at its session here Wednesday.

The several speakers on the resolution pointed out that it is not the business of the National Consumers League to enter into any activity of a political nature. This view prevailed and the vote against the resolution was unanimous. Mrs. Frederick Nathan of New York, one of the vice-presidents and sponsor for the resolution, agreed to the action taken.

REPUBLICAN CLUB SPEAKERS DO NOT APPROVE LEAGUE

WASHINGTON—The new National Progressive Republican League was criticized at the annual dinner of the League of Republican State Clubs Wednesday evening.

John Hays Hammond said that the word "progressive" was tautological in respect to the name "Republican" and that there had been "no great measure worthy of perpetuation that had not been passed through the initiative and legislation of the Republican party."

Representative Weeks of Massachusetts said that he objected to any qualifying adjective before the name "Republican."

BOWDOIN ALUMNI ELECT OFFICERS

At the forty-third annual dinner of the Bowdoin alumni of Boston at the American house on Wednesday night just now but Bowdoin men were present.

W. A. Robinson, chairman of the nominating committee, consisting of Judge G. P. Sears, J. C. Mindt and himself, reported the following slate of officers, which was unanimously elected: President, D. O. S. Lowell '74; vice-presidents, Edwin U. Curtis '88 and Henry S. Chapman '98; treasurer, Stephen E. Young '98; secretary, Alfred B. White '98; asst. secretary, E. L. Pierce '98.

NEGRO DESCRIBES TEACHING WHITES

Booker T. Washington told of a little known work in which he and some others are now engaged in the South, that of educating white people, before the monthly meeting of the Unitarian Club at the Hotel Vendome Wednesday evening. He also spoke of the work which both Tuskegee and Hampton Institute had been doing in industrial education for the colored people.

ARGUE BATH TUB CASE DEMURRERS

Detroit, Mich.—Arguments on the demurrers filed by the defendants in the bath tub trust suits were heard before Judge Denison of Grand Rapids in the district court here Wednesday.

At the conclusion of the arguments Judge Denison said that his decision would be ready in a few days.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER.

Charles H. Jennings to Josephine G. Parker, Trenton and W. Canton st.; q.; \$1. John J. O'Donnell et al. to John W. Vaughan, Myrtle st.; q.; \$1.

John P. Conant to John W. Vaughan, Myrtle st.; q.; \$1.

John P. Conant to John W. Vaughan, Myrtle st.; q.; \$1.

Mass. Catholic Order of Foresters, mfg., to John P. Conant, Boston; q.; \$1.

Oliver Hastings et al. to Louis H. Larre; d.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Lorraine Dwyer to John Mathus, E. Fifth st.; w.; \$1.

EAST BOSTON.

Hyman Levine et al. to Goldie Swarts, Princeton st.; q.; \$1.

Sarah Shulman et al. to Alice Picariello, Drake pl.; q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER.

Frank De Luca to Amabile Polcaro, Columbus rd. and Upham st.; w.; \$1.

William H. Crosby to Edward J. Mulrenin and wife, Lithgow st. and Talbot ave.; q.; \$1.

WEST BOSTON.

John Norville et al. to Nora Lydon, Center st.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.

Laura H. Thayer to Henry T. Cole, Temple st.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.

Marta G. Cole to Francis Hastings, Orange st.; q.; \$1.

BRIGHTON.

Urban Real Estate Trust to Gertrude H. Burgess, Huntington ave.; q.; \$1.

CHARLESWOOD.

Union Institution for Savings to Robert F. Denver, Salem st.; q.; \$1.

CHELSEA.

Isaac Watchmaker, mfg., Nathaniel P. Albaum, Maverick st.; d.; \$3500.

Nathaniel L. Albaum to Harry Miller, Miller st.; q.; \$1.

Frank P. Whitman to Joseph Marotta, Louis st.; w.; \$1.

Frank W. Coughlin to Nellie Houghton, St. Paul's ave.; d.; \$1.

George F. Cobb, mfg., to George F. Cobb, Feldman et al.; d.; \$100.

Samuel Feldman to John Smith, S. Winthrop, Congress ave.; q.; \$1.

Meyer Duna to Don Levine et al., Beach rd.; q.; \$1.

Meyer Duna to Mourad P. Monradian et al., Beach rd. and Shirley st.; q.; \$1.

BUILDING. NOTICES.

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of works are named in the order here given:

Cummington st., 61-71-S1, ward 11; Back Bay Realty Association, brick garage.

Franklin st., 52-S1, rear, ward 6; city of Boston to J. Hallinan, wood residence for five boat crew.

New st., 2, rear, ward 2; T. A. Elston & Son, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798,

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Not Only Seeking

Employment
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Finding

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Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR

TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page
are inserted free and persons inter-
ested must exercise discretion in all
correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ADVISER—Wanted: experienced adjuster on & in repairing machinery with knowledge of paperette work preferred. Address by letter only. **NAVAL PAPERETTE CO.**, Springfield, Mass.

AST.—MANAGER—Wanted: salesmen to sell men's home furnishings. **BRECK'S BUREAU**, 406 Washington st., Boston.

BOY STENOGRAPHER—Wanted to become salesmen. **S. BRECK'S BUREAU**, 406 Washington st., Boston.

CABINET MAKERS—Wanted: two highly skilled cabinet makers. Apply to **W. L. KIMBALL & CO.**, 30 Warren st., Boston.

CANDY CREAM MAKER—**BRECK'S BUREAU**, 406 Washington st., Boston.

CLOTHING SALESMAN—Wanted: one who is well fitted for work. **PAGETTE**, Broadway, New Haven, Conn.

COAT MAKERS AND FINISHERS—Wanted. **J. M. GOLDIE**, 270 Boylston st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR—(2-5), experienced in permanent position for night work. Must be quick and reliable. State salary and experience. **ARTHUR E. COOK**, 12 Dartmouth st., Boston.

TYPEWRITER—Wanted: stenographers, Chase and Cole operators, wanted at **RICE & HUTCHINSON CO.**, Rockland, Mass.

DRAFTSMEN—Wanted: first-class draftsmen, detailers and designers. Apply to **UNIVERSAL STOVE MACHINERY CO.**, 100 Washington st., Boston.

EDGE TRIMMER—Wanted: experienced operator wanted on men's McKay work. **F. E. HOLMES CO.**, 140 Beech st., Chelsea, Mass.

ENGINEER—(2d or 3d class) wanted, city department, \$500 per month. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service free to all), S. Kneeland st., Boston.

FINISHERS—Wanted on first-class custom coats. Apply to Foreman, **SCOTT & CO.**, Ltd., 223 Devonshire st., 4th floor, Boston.

FISHER BILLING OPERATOR or rapid typewriter. **S. BRECK'S BUREAU**, 406 Washington st., Boston.

FLOOR MANAGERS. \$15. **BRECK'S BUREAU**, 406 Washington st., Boston.

FURMATURE MAN—Wanted, capable of taking full charge of complete house furnishing business, a working manager. **RALPH L. COLLINS**, N. 2d st., New Bedford, Mass.

GROCERY AND PROVISION CLERKS, 212-14. **BRECK'S BUREAU**, 406 Washington st., Boston.

GROCERY CLERKS, retail. \$12. **BRECK'S BUREAU**, 406 Washington st., Boston.

HAND PULLERS wanted on men's fine shirt steady work; good prices. **LIN SCOTT-TYLER-WILSON CO.**, Rochester, N. H.

HARD CANDY MAKER—**BRECK'S BUREAU**, 406 Washington st., Boston.

HARDWARE CLERK, some experience brass goods. \$12. **BRECK'S BUREAU**, 406 Washington st., Boston.

HARVEY CUTTER—Wanted: \$15. **BRECK'S BUREAU**, 406 Washington st., Boston.

IRON MOULDER—Machine operator. **BRECK'S BUREAU**, 406 Washington street, Boston.

JEWELRY REPAIR MAN, young. **S. BRECK'S BUREAU**, 406 Washington st., Boston.

KITCHEN WOMAN—Wanted: \$15. **S. BRECK'S BUREAU**, 406 Washington st., Boston.

KOOG—Wanted: experienced. \$6. **S. BRECK'S BUREAU**, 406 Washington st., Boston.

KOOG AND SECOND MAID—Wanted in family, experienced. \$6 and \$5 a week. **HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU**, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

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KOOG AND SECOND MAID—Wanted in family, experienced. \$6 and \$5 a week. **HARV**

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LAUNDRESS desires employment; can do bosom shirts and shirt waists; prefers family washing. MRS. MARY DAVIS, 24 Mill st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Promised woman wishes working hours 10 to 12½ hours; clean and fancy ironing. MRS. JENNIE MERRITT, 120 Myrtle st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS desires employment; preferably ladies' work. MARY MacPHERSON, 45 E. Newbury st., Boston.

MAID—Colored woman wishes employment as general maid or laundress; two days weekly. MRS. M. HENRY, 609 Shawmut ave., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID—Neat (colored) girl wants few hours work daily, or second girl work. MARY ROSE, 100 Newbury st., Boston.

MAID—Colored woman desires employment as general maid or laundress; in or out of city. LENA KILDIAIRE, 68 Kendall st., Boston.

MAID—Nova Scotia girl wants position working house by day or night. C. M. BUREAU, 515 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Camb. 9.

MAID—Colored woman desires general work by day or night. V. RANDOLPH, 294 Newbury st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID—Colored woman would like general work in small family, clean cook; experience and references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Colored girl, good cook references, desires position for general work. M. E. HARLEY, 24 Harrison st., Boston.

MATRON wishes position; superior apartment; best references; trained; references. MISS STEVENS, 129 Boylston st., Boston.

MATRON—Position wanted as matron or maid-matron in apartment hotel; or matron in apartment hotel. MRS. ADA H. SAWYER, 14 Appleton st., Boston.

MILLINERY TRIMMERS, first-class, wishes position for coming season in or near Boston; long season desired. MRS. R. F. YOUNG, 18 Lytle st., Oak Grove, Malden, Mass.

MILLINERY TRIMMERS and makers wanted. EASTERN MILLINERY SUPPLY, 9 Summer st., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER desires employment; do plain cooking, washing and laundry work; experienced. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

NURSERY MAID, young English woman, experienced; desires position in Boston; no room; best references. MRS. AMY HAGUE, 15 Clematis st., Winchester, Mass.

NURSERYMAID—Refined young woman, wishes position capable of taking entire charge of one or two children; references furnished. MISS CLARA LEAVENS, 80 Foster st., Everett, Mass.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Young woman, refined, wishes position speaks German, French, Italian; understands some training; no child's attendant; references. MISS STEVENS, 129 Boylston st., Boston.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Englishwoman, wants entire charge of child; references recommended. MILLICENT HEMINGS, 63 Grove st., New Haven, Conn.

PRINTERS—Experienced job compositor. DANIELS PTC. CO., 79 Franklin st., Boston.

REPAIRES—Wanted, experienced skill to repair patient leather shoes. ALFRED KIMBALL SHOE CO., Lawrence, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, wishes position with dressmaker; private; reference. MARY STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Accommodating work of any kind wanted in Cambridge or suburbs. MARY STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS (colored) desires employment in plain sewing and mending. BERTHA PERRIN, 129 Dartmouth st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Proficient colored woman, who has filled position as lady's maid. MARIE R. ADDISON, 72 Northfield st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, young woman, desires employment private family; apply by letter only. MARY ANDERSON, 27 W. 11th st., New York.

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Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

STOCK TRADING OF PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER NOW

Market Seems to Be Waiting
for Further Developments
—Securities Move in a
Narrow Channel.

LOCALS ARE QUIET

Stocks showed an inclination to move along a narrow channel this morning. Opening figures were slightly below last night's closing, but an early rally brought the level up fractionally. Changes were so small as to call forth little comment. The public has not yet participated in the market to any extent, and as shorts have largely covered their commitments the market seems to be waiting for developments which may start prices upward or downward as the case may be.

Some operators have expressed the opinion that the betterment in industrial lines has been discounted in the higher prices reached by securities and as the banking element is more interested in bringing about a good bond market not much encouragement is to be expected from this source. For some days trading has been professional in character. At the end of the first half hour stocks were moving downward. Local trading was quiet with a tendency to heaviness.

The New York market continued to move narrowly and business became rather quiet before midday. Canadian Pacific was a feature. It opened up 1% at 210 and rose to 211 before noon. American Steel Foundries was strong. It opened up 1% at 50% and improved over a point. The Eries also were in good demand. The common opened up 3% at 80% and improved a point. Chesapeake & Ohio opened off 1% at 86 and dropped 1% before midday.

Steel, Reading, Union Pacific, St. Paul and Northern Pacific moved within a range of a point. A stronger tone developed shortly after noon.

Giroux was a weak feature of the local market. It opened fractionally lower at 5% and declined fractionally. Recessions were general throughout the local list but changes were quite small and business quiet.

There was good buying of Steel during the afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour it was selling about a point above the opening. International Harvester advanced 1% to 116%. Sloss Shefield, American Can preferred, Missouri Pacific and the Eries made good gains.

LONDON—The securities markets closed firm with domestic issues displaying a cheerful tone.

American railway shares finished in good shape on the curb after early heaviness. Eries led the improvement.

Canadian Pacific was below the best in the final. Silver loans were weak in sympathy with the metals.

The continental bourses were quiet.

SMALL INCREASE IN THE SURPLUS

NEW YORK—The balance sheet of the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company as of December 31 last shows a profit and loss surplus of \$2,983,158, compared with \$2,525,882 on Dec. 31, 1909.

President James Lord says that the demand for the company's products was greater than in the previous year, but much lower prices prevailed than during the last half of 1909. During the year a special dividend of 2 per cent, amounting to \$10,000, was paid in addition to the regular dividend of 5 per cent. Additions were made to plants and equipment amounting to \$116,469, and the allowance for depreciation of plants and machinery now amounts to \$855,000.

NEW YORK CURB CONSTITUTION.
NEW YORK—Curb market brokers received copies of constitution under which they may be organized, with the approval of the stock exchange; curb will remain a street market.

BOARD OF TRADE SEATS.
CHICAGO—Board of Trade memberships are off \$100 to \$2700.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTION.—Thursday, generally fair and slightly warmer; Friday, fair; light southwest to west winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Clearing Thursday; Friday, fair; not much change in temperature; moderate variable winds, becoming weak.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

9 a. m. 30° Average temperature yesterday, 23° 72°.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:20 p. m. today:

Open High Low Sale.

Allis-Chalmers pf... 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2

Amalgamated... 65 1/2 65 1/2 64 1/2 65 1/2

Am Ar Chemical... 51 1/2 51 1/2 51 1/2

Am Ag Chem pf... 103 103 103 103

Am B & G P Co... 135 1/2 135 1/2 135 1/2

Am Beet Sugar... 44 1/2 46 44 1/2 45 1/2

Am Can... 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2

Am Can pf... 81 1/2 82 1/2 81 1/2

Am Car Foundry... 57 57 56 56 56

Am Cotton Oil... 60 60 59 59 59

Am H. & L... 4 4 4 4

Am Locomotive... 41 1/2 42 41 1/2 41 1/2

Am Ice Co... 21 21 20 20 20

Am Locomotive... 110 110 110 110

Am Freight... 79 1/2 80 1/2 79 1/2 80

Am Smelting & Refining Co... 102 101 101 101

Am Steel P. Co... 50 50 52 52 52

Am Tel & Tel Co... 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2

Am Writing P. Co... 31 31 30 30 31

Am Woolen... 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2

Anaconda... 40 1/2 40 1/2 39 39 39

Atchison pf... 107 1/2 107 1/2 107 1/2

Balt & Ohio... 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2

Bethlehem Steel... 33 33 32 32 32

Brooklyn Transit... 78 1/2 78 1/2 78 1/2

Canadian Pacific... 211 211 204 204

Central Leather... 32 32 32 32 32

Ches & Ohio... 86 86 85 85 85

Chi & G West pf... 47 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2

Col Fuel... 35 35 35 35 35

Col Southern... 59 59 59 59 59

Consolidated Gas... 143 1/2 143 1/2 143 1/2

Corn Products... 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2

Corn Products pf... 79 1/2 79 1/2 79 1/2

Del & Hudson... 171 171 170 171

Del & Lack... 510 510 510 510

Den & E Grand... 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2

Erie... 30 30 30 30 31

Erie 1st pf... 49 1/2 50 1/2 49 1/2

Erie 2d pf... 39 39 39 39 39

Fed & C. Co... 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2

Goldfield Co... 6 6 6 6 6

G. Northern... 129 1/2 129 1/2 129 1/2

G. Northern... 62 62 62 62 62

Harvester... 115 1/2 115 1/2 117

Harvester pf... 124 124 124 124

Illinois Central... 136 136 136 136 136

Inter-Met pf... 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2

Inter-Met pf... 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2

Inter-Marine pf... 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2

Inter-Paper pf... 54 1/2 54 1/2 54 1/2

Inter-Pump... 43 43 43 43 43

Int Puff... 87 87 87 87 87

Iowa Central pf... 33 1/2 33 1/2 33 1/2

Kansas City Co... 59 59 59 59 59

Kansas & Texas... 36 36 36 36 36

Kentucky Coal... 67 67 67 67 67

Lake Erie Gas... 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2

Lake Erie Gas... 179 179 178 178 178

Lake Erie Gas... 147 147 147 147 147

Minn St L... 29 29 29 29 29

Minn St L... 19 19 19 19 19

Missouri Pacific... 139 139 139 139 139

N. St P & St M... 139 139 139 139 139

N. Ohio Traction... 42 42 42 42 42

N. R. of Mex pf... 37 37 37 37 37

N. Y. Central... 113 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2

Nat Lead... 57 57 57 57 57

Nevada Cons Co... 19 19 19 19 19

Norfolk & Western... 106 106 106 106 106

Pittsburg Coal... 21 21 21 21 21

Pittsburg Coal pf... 72 72 72 72 72

Pitts. C. & St. L... 98 98 98 98 98

Pressed Steel Car... 35 35 35 35 35

Pub Serv Corp'n... 119 1/2 119 1/2 119 1/2

Railway St Spring... 57 57 57 57 57

Ry St Spring pf... 99 99 99 99 99

Reading... 159 1/2 161 1/2 161 1/2 161 1/2

Richmond Coal Co... 122 122 122 122 122

Rock Island pf... 32 32 32 32 32

Sloss-Shef & L... 55 55 55 55 55

Southern Pacific... 119 1/2 119 1/2 119 1/2

Southern Railway... 28 28 28 28 28

Southern Ry pf... 65 65 64 64 65

St L Southwestern... 32 32 32 32 32

St L Southwest pf... 67 67 67 67 67

St L & F 2d pf... 42 42 42 42 42

St Paul pf... 128 128 128 128 128

Tennessee Copper... 38 38 37 37 37

Texas Pacific... 28 28 28 28 28

Toledo, St. L & W pf... 24 24 24 24 24

Toledo, St. L & W pf... 53 53 53 53 53

Un Bag & Paper... 56 56 56 56 56

United Dry Goods... 106 106 106 106 106

Union Pacific pf... 179 1/2 180 178 1/2 179 1/2

United Pacific pf... 93 1/2 93 1/2 93 1/2

United Ry Co... 47 47 46 46 47

U. S. Cas I & P pf... 55 55 55 55 55

U. S. Realty C & I... 69 69 69 69 69

U. S. Rubber... 41 41 41 41 41

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

SHIPPING

SHIPPING NEWS

Ocean tug Underwriter, Captain McKinnon, sailed today from Key West with the disabled Boston schooner Estelle. Krieger, bound for Baltimore. The tug left Boston Feb. 1 on one of the longest towing contracts on record. The Krieger is loaded with phosphate rock from Port Tampa, and struck on Marquesas reef, making it necessary to employ a tug to tow her to Baltimore.

Laden with 1,327,000 feet of lumber, the British ship Avon, Captain Hafuse, was towed from Mystic wharf today and anchored in the stream. She is expected to sail Friday for Buenos Aires if favorable conditions prevail.

An American skipper will command the schooner Admiral Dewey when she leaves Boston for Newfoundland next week because of the refusal of the British consul to place the vessel under British registry. The boat was formerly a Gloucester fishing schooner but was recently sold to Simeon Kilbo of Grand Bank, N. P. The transfer from the American to the British flag will be made at some Newfoundland port, probably St. Johns. She is now loading coal, lumber and fisherman's supplies for St. Johns, and upon her arrival at her destination she will be placed in the fishing industry on the Grand banks.

Wilson & Furness-Leyland line steamer Cambrian, scheduled to sail from here to London Friday, will not leave port until Saturday because of the delay in arrival of about nine carloads of cattle intended for the big freighter. Included in the cargo will be 60,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 bushels of wheat, 600 tons of flour, 600 head of cattle, 300 tons of provisions, five carloads of boxed apples and a large general freight.

Bound for Port Antonio, Jamaica, and Port Limon, Costa Rica, the fruit steamship Espara, of the United Fruit Company, Captain Glenn, sailed from Long wharf today with a party of tourists. Most of the passengers will leave at Jamaica, but a few will make the round trip to Port Limon and return. Among those sailing were W. P. Proctor and W. C. Wilday, Miss Alester Cook, James S. Cunningham, W. Stickney and Carroll N. Bishop of this city.

With a full cargo of grain and general merchandise, and three saloon passengers, J. Moore, Albert Chin and Miss Tomlinson, the Leyland liner Castries sailed today for Liverpool.

Due here Wednesday from Lota, Chile, with 5000 tons of nitrate of soda, the British steamer Tymeric has put into Bermuda for coal. The steamer will probably arrive here Sunday.

Raised late Wednesday, the harbor tug P. O'Riordan, which sank at Lockwood's wharf, East Boston. Tuesday morning, has sustained no serious damage.

Bringing 26 saloon, 287 second cabin and 483 steerage passengers, the Cunarder Ivernia from Liverpool and Queenstown is expected to arrive here early next Thursday morning, having left the Irish port Wednesday.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.
U. S. collier Ajax, Lamberts Point, Va. Str Belfast, Curtis, Winterport, Me. Str Mohawk, Pray, Eastport, etc. Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tg. F. C. Hersey, Pierce, Lynn, tow barge Gibson.

Tug H. A. Mathis, Ross, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Gloucester, McDormand, Norfolk, mds and passengers to C. H. Maynard.

Sailed.

Str Nantucket, Baltimore via New York News and Norfolk; Cestrian, (Br.) for Liverpool; Espara (Br.) Port Antonio and Port Limon; Kershaw, Norfolk; Greene, Phila.; Herman-Winter, N. Y.; Everett, for Balt.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Arrd stra City of St. Louis, Savannah; Adriatic, Southampton and Queenstown; Asia, Barbados; Nordstjernen, Colon; Westminster, Shields; Momus, New Orleans; Phila., Curacao and San Juan; Trent, Antilla and Bermuda; Jolando di Giorgio, Antilla and Bermuda.

MARINE NOTES.

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The schooner Agnes, Captain Wilson, arrived Wednesday with her deck swept. She lost dories, fish pens, forgaff and fore sail in a gale off Quero and her condition was such on the third day of the gale that a passing steamer offered to take off the crew. The men decided to stay on the schooner.

The schooner Harmony was towed in by the Metacomet Wednesday afternoon. The rudder was lost in a gale of George Harbor and the head sails were used for steering purposes.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

BOCAS DEL TORO, Jan 21—In port, str Jupiter, from Baltimore (for Cuba, to load for Boston).

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb 7—Sld, str Onondaga, for Boston.

LONDON, Feb 8—Arrd, str Anglian, Boston.

MARCUS HOOK, Feb 8—Pad up, sch Mary E. Barrett, Sargent, Boston for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Feb 8—Pad up, str J. H. 623,717.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS.

WESTBOUND.

Sailings for New York.

*La Touraine, for Havre.

Torquima, for Mediterranean ports.

Kronprinz, for Liverpool.

Minnewaska, for London.

St. Paul, for Southampton.

Madame, for Mediterranean ports.

Kaisers Auguste Victoria, for Hamburg.

Leopold, for Mediterranean ports.

Cincinnatti, for Mediterranean ports.

La Provence, for Havre.

Carmania, for Mediterranean ports.

Duc de Medinaceli, for Mediterranean ports.

Adriatic, for Southampton.

Duca D'Albastru, for Medit. ports.

Galathia, for Antwerp, via Dover.

Bremen, for Rotterdam.

Atlanta, for Mediterranean ports.

Manetra, for Liverpool.

Vedric, for Mediterranean ports.

Venezia, for Mediterranean ports.

Espanola, for Havre.

Panonia, for Mediterranean ports.

Saint Louis, for Southampton.

Lauretta, for Liverpool.

Germania, for Mediterranean ports.

Friedrich der Gross, for Mediterranean ports.

Kursk, for Rotterdam.

Regina D'Alma, for Mediterranean ports.

Philippines, for Southampton.

Minnehaa, for London.

Landau, for Antwerp, via Dover.

George Washington, for Bremen.

Columbus, for Mediterranean ports.

Sailings from Bremen.

Sailings for Jamaica.

Sailings for Glasgow.

Sailings for Havre.

Sailings for Liverpool.

Manton, for Antwerp.

Sagamore, for Liverpool.

Colonial, for Liverpool.

Sailings from Bremen.

Sailings from Philadelphia.

Friend, for Liverpool.

Baron, for Boston.

Nautilus, for Mediterranean ports.

Haverford, for Liverpool.

Sailings from Montreal.

All sailings from Halifax, N. S. or Portland, Me., during winter season.

Sailings from Portland.

Canada, for Liverpool.

Sailings from Halifax.

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool.

Tunisian, for Liverpool.

Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from Liverpool.

Grampian, for Halifax.

Sauchie, for Boston.

Empress of Britain, for Halifax.

Bostonian, for Boston.

Manitou, for New York.

Manitou, for San Francisco.

Corsica, for Halifax.

Devonian, for Boston.

Magnolia, for New York.

Alegria, for Liverpool.

Merion, for Philadelphia.

Hesperian, for Halifax.

Bohemian, for New York.

Francesco (new), for New York.

Lauretta, for New York.

Georgian, for Boston.

Sailings from Southampton.

Sailings from New York.

Minnehaha, for San Francisco.

George Washington, for New York.

Oceanic, for New York.

Minnetonka, for New York.

Sailings from London.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT

Defenders of Proposed Tariff Changes Cite Affairs of Great Britain as Proof—Conservatives Not United in Opposition, Many Favoring New Arrangement.

(Special to The Monitor.)
OTTAWA, Ont.—The presentment expressed by a portion of the British political world and its representative press writers, regarding a possible political significance attaching to the reciprocity advances has not been entirely wanting in Canada but the advocates of the free trade relations have from first to last insisted upon the movement being viewed only as a commercial step which has no bearing whatever upon the national sentiment nor political attachments of the country.

Facing this charge of a tendency away from Great Britain and a leaning toward the United States, the supporters of the new arrangement for trade interchange have shown that such inter-commercial relations have no bearing whatever upon national or political affiliations, and they cite the affairs of Great Britain itself in proof of this, giving the figures of her trade with the various European countries which indicate no tendency towards even predominant, much less exclusive, trade relations with the countries politically in sympathy with the United Kingdom.

They contend that reasonable commercial arrangements take into consideration the best trade interests of the people as a whole, irrespective of any community of national sentiment or diversity of national sentiment. Furthermore the forcing of this phase of thought upon the people has brought into decided prominence the seemingly enlarging sense of unity with the empire which Canada is experiencing—rather than its opposite.

The very recent appearance of the small "third party" in one province has perhaps had the effect of calling into question Canada's attitude toward the empire. But the leaders of the new party (calling themselves Nationalists) continually assert that they have no desire to change Canada's place in the empire, but that they desire to change Canada's place in regard to the rest of the world. This subject, however, has given rise to an almost endless discussion, but out of these come very clear statements of an understanding of imperial solidarity as the best possible environment in which the various nation-colonies and the motherland can achieve their respective ideals.

Dr. Andrew MacPhail, professor in McGill University, Montreal, expresses forcibly the feeling of certain isolated portions of Canada which have not benefited by the confederation: "Canada exists for him merely because it is a part of England . . . he bore and still bears these hardships (imposed by the confederation of the provinces) cheerfully—merely because he had and still has a sure instinct that it is for the good of the whole. He will bear them so long only as he is convinced that it is for the good of the whole empire. England in his mind, somehow, has come to mean a power which makes for justice between man and man, for the freedom of men to govern themselves, for curbing the violent and protecting the weak, and Canada is seen, through the same eyes, as a part of England for the carrying out of that work in the world."—[From the Canadian Century of Feb. 4.]

Dr. MacPhail brings out the grievances of the special locality he refers to above and doubtless they will be

eliminated, as confederation need not necessarily work to the detriment of any portion of the Dominion. This is a strong point with the reciprocity advocates, though Dr. MacPhail is not one of them. They are assured that Canada's commercial advantage will be attained by reciprocity advances, and the whole empire therefore be so much bettered.

Besides this conscious attitude of reciprocity it is noted that there appears an unconscious inevitable tendency towards greater commerce between Canada and the United States. The volume of trade steadily increasing despite all tariff barriers ever devised by both countries, it is now conceded by many writers that trade between the two countries is naturally inevitable and if the sentiment in favor of the "protection theory" is undetermined the tariff barriers necessarily must be removed by the respective governments.

The Conservative party in Canada is not finding it an easy matter to effect a united stand against the new arrangements, for many of the constitutencies returning Conservatives to the House are in favor of the reciprocity advances.

Those that cling to the protection theory in opposition to reciprocity are counted by the other Conservatives to be influenced by the special business interests which may be temporarily effected; though a small proportion of the protectionists are inclined to take up the "danger to the empire" view of the situation.

C. J. STEWART TELLS OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY TRUSTEE

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—C. J. Stewart, the public trustee, gave an address on the work of his office before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce recently. It will be remembered that the public trustee act came into operation on Jan. 1, 1908. Mr. Stewart began by explaining that the office of public trustee was created by the government mainly on account of the increasing difficulty of finding private persons willing and competent to act as trustees. The public trustee was a perpetual official for whom the state was responsible. The department was expressly debarred by statute from making profit, therefore it administered trusts at cost price. The main fees were a fee on capital and a fee on income. The public trustee was permanent, so that an estate which was placed in his hands was forever after saved the expense of appointing new trustees. It might be asked whether the public trustee was business-like, human and personal. With regards to the first clause, Mr. Stewart stated that no matter was treated as too difficult or too trivial to have the full benefit of it.

LARGE MODEL OF BUILDINGS ON EXHIBITION

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—A large model of the new buildings to be erected in the Crystal Palace grounds for the festival of empire, and of the "all red route" electric railway, is now on view in a temporary building in the Strand. This model, which is 42 feet in length by 25 feet wide at its widest part, is the work of Leopold Hart. It is open free to the public, and is intended to give a comprehensive view of the arrangement of the grounds during the coming exhibition.

The "round the empire" trip on the electric railway is to occupy about 20 minutes. The first stop will be Newfoundland, then comes a journey through Canada, after which the train and its passengers will be transferred bodily to an ocean ferry, and thence to Jamaica. The Malay peninsula, India, Australia and New Zealand are visited in turn, and the train finally returns home via South Africa.

NEW ZEALAND TO SEND CADETS

(Special to The Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The government of New Zealand have signified their willingness to accept the proposal that they should send a certain number of cadets to the Australian military college, which will shortly be established. A sum of £200 will be paid by the New Zealand government for each of the cadets, the first batch of whom will consist of 10. This number will be increased later on to 40 and the sum paid by the dominion will be £8000.

AVIATION POETRY PRIZE IS OFFERED

PARIS—Mme. Fanny Denoix des Vergnes has offered a prize for the best poem of 250 lines on "The Aviator Alfred Leblanc at Beauvais, Aug. 17, 1910." The founder of the prize is a native of Beauvais.

Leblanc is the winner of the circuit of the East, the 485-mile cross-country contest in France. The prize is to be awarded through the Academie Francaise.

KAISER AND FAMILY ENJOY FESTIVAL

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

BERLIN—The traditional fete known as the coronation and orders festival took place at the imperial castle. The fete consists chiefly of a midday banquet to nearly 2000 persons of all ranks, the only condition being that the invited guest is the possessor of a Prussian decoration. It is the one democratic festival throughout the year and is always immensely enjoyed by the Kaiser and his family. There is more work for the castle servants on this day than any other in the entire season, notwithstanding that a vast outside staff is requisitioned to assist. Long tables are laid in the White Hall and adjoining rooms, one recipient of each decoration having the honor of sitting at the table of their majesties. Otherwise there is no scale of precedence, and a millionaire possessor of the Red Eagle may sit between his coachman and a postman whose button-hole proudly displays the "Allgemeine Ehrenzeichen." When the guests had all assembled the Kaiser and Kaiserin entered with the members of their family, the band played and all took their seats. On this occasion the famous gold plate is used and the table decorations this year were choice orchids. His majesty during the course of the meal rose and drank to the health of his guests, who bravely responded. Not the least appreciated feature of this festival is the permission accorded to each guest to take home his dessert. The army of footmen is prepared for this, every one who wishes is handed a good-sized paper bag and it is quickly filled with bonbons, nuts and cakes for the youngsters at home, who are eagerly awaiting their share of the Kaiser's hospitality.

BERLIN—The debate on the question as to whether unearned increment, that was the property of German princes and



(Photo copyrighted by T. H. Voigt
Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.)

THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

Latest photograph of the Kaiserin.

princesses, should share in the new taxation or not, was followed with more than ordinary interest in the Reichstag. The discussion was animated and the "left" parties spoke with conviction. Herr Cuno, member of the Progress party, demanded that exceptions should

be also made in favor of the commoners, if those of royal and princely blood be allowed to remain exempt. Dr. Neumann of the same party supported his colleague by averring that immunity from the tax in high quarters would create a very bad impression upon the people in general. The Socialist member Goehre declared that the heads of the German states must, as regards their landed property, be considered as private persons, and as such their land could not be exempt. Dr. Wermuth, secretary of state, and Dr. Lentze, finance minister, endeavored to combat these arguments, but unsuccessfully, and the Progress party ultimately carried the day.

BERLIN—A strike of a somewhat unusual character is being maintained in Hanover. The veterinary high school in that city, an institution honored alike by time and merit, has been governed by a directorate ever since it was founded by George III, King of England, and elector of Hanover. The director is appointed by the monarch and remains in office for life. In Berlin and Dresden, however, the veterinary high schools, like the universities, have a rector at the head, and the students in Hanover have finally struck until their institution is allowed the same privilege. Two attempts have been made at various periods to obtain a rectorate, but without success, and now since it has been decided that a doctor's degree may be held by a veterinary surgeon a third attempt has been made with the same result. A meeting was held by the students, who unanimously resolved to absent themselves from all lectures and studies until their demand was granted. They will not participate in the fêtes on the Kaiser's birthday and several young men who sent in their papers for the doctor's degree have withdrawn them.

NEW AUSTRALIAN LAND TAX WILL FORCE FARMS TO MARKET

If Act Is Found Unconstitutional Referendum Will Amend and Legalize It—Land Owning Companies Preparing to Sell Their Holdings in Small Lots.

LONDON—The Australian correspondent has contributed to the Times a very interesting article on the subject of the Australian land tax, which has now become law, having passed the Commonwealth Parliament in very much the same shape in which it was introduced. The main object of the tax is to insure the land being turned to profitable use, that is, opened up for settlers, and the Times correspondent considers this object will in the end be attained.

The land tax act may or may not be constitutional; that is, however, a matter of small moment since, in the event of the act being proved to be unconstitutional, a referendum will follow to amend the constitution. That the object of the act will be attained the writer of the article is well satisfied, and on this point he says: "On the whole, the good lands will be adequately thrown open. The process has already begun; one hears of at least three great land-owning companies, whose shares are mostly held in England, as engaged on schemes of subdivision, and that ought shortly to add thousands of families to our population. And a glance at the columns of, say, the Sidney Stock and Station Journal, in which most country agents advertise, gives an almost startling idea of the 'rich wheat-growing lands' and 'unsurpassed fattening' or 'dairying country' recently discovered within the state boundaries."

As has already been explained in these columns, the absentee landlord will be required to pay a considerably higher tax than the resident owner, in the event of his being unwilling to either "manage" or "sub-divide" his estates. In some respects the tax will weigh more heavily on some people than on others, since not all land can be utilized for closer settlement. Among those who will be especially affected by the act may also be included mortgagees, for the owner of land is taxed irrespective of mortgages, also owners of city lands and of large back-block areas which are not suitable for closer settlement. Difficulties such as the making of a wholly equitable tax are appreciated when it is realized that the tax is a federal tax.

"The states," the writer of the article points out, "could do exactly what they liked. Their legislators could adjust taxation in the most delicate possible manner to penalize the neglectful landholder and encourage the enterprising and patriotic land-user. The federal Parliament is fettered; it may not promulgate a policy; as far as it can penalize at all it must punish the innocent with the guilty."

Continuing, he points out that in addition to the special class referred to, other people as well will be over-taxed, and more money will be obtained than the country will actually require. The only excuse that the federal Parliament has for dealing with the matter is that the electors have deliberately commissioned it to do so, and they commissioned it as a last resource. The state parliaments, which are the proper instruments, had been appealed to, and had failed to do anything. The legislative council of Victoria last year threw out progressive land tax proposals. The legislative council of South Australia had already done the same. The legislative council of New South Wales scornfully exercised from a land bill provisions intended to produce the same results. The councils were warned, and owners were warned by their own press, by politicians of all parties, by the late as well as by the present prime minister, that a progressive tax must come unless the fertile lands were voluntarily unlocked."

Referring to the obstruction of the councils, it is pointed out that in Australia public spirit is constantly overpowered by class spirit. "The good employer," he writes, "has no words too severe for the bad employer, but at a crisis he is employer first and citizen afterwards. . . . The efficient and progressive land owners of Australia have brought upon themselves this clumsy, indiscriminate land tax because in the years past, when they had the chance of dealing justly with the land problem they remembered that they were fellow citizens with all the other Australians."

FRENCH PRIZE FOR LIBRETTO.
PARIS—The Institut de France has been endowed with a new foundation, the De Souza prize, \$300 is to be granted each year to the author of the best libretto in prose or verse submitted to judges selected from the Academie Francaise and the Academie des Beaux-Arts.

G. W. COBB READS A PAPER ON "NELSON TOUCH AT TRAFALGAR"

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—A paper on "The Nelson Touch at Trafalgar," which sheds a new light on the interpretation of Nelson's much-debated memorandum, was read by C. Wheatley Cobb at the Royal United Service Institution. Mr. Cobb began by observing that Nelson's countrymen were still uncertain whether the great admiral did or did not in his last and finest achievement abandon his carefully prepared plan, the fruit of life's experience and study, and trust entirely to luck and dash and gunnery for victory over a foe equally brave and numerically superior.

The lecturer went on to say that in

LADIES AUTOMOBILE CLUB HEARS LECTURE ON "AERIAL TRAVEL"

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—At a meeting of the Ladies Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, Miss Gertrude Bacon, the well-known lady balloonist, gave an interesting lecture on "Aerial Travel." Miss Bacon began by saying that the record-breaking flights of Grahame White, Farman, Bleriot and other famous aviators, were not so daring as the first balloon voyage, because the first balloons were venturing into an entirely unexplored region.

Dealing with her personal experiences, she described a balloon voyage from the Crystal Palace, and exhibited a number of photographs taken by her during the journey. One photograph, taken as the balloon passed over Charing Cross, showed Trafalgar square, Whitehall, the houses of Parliament, and many other buildings. The lecturer remarked that clouds, when seen from above were the most glorious things in all creation. They formed a sea of fleecy vapor and exquisite coloring, from whence no sound arose, and where there was perfect peace. Aeronauts and mountaineers were the only privileged persons who saw them from above.

Miss Bacon stated that she was the first woman to make an ascent in an airship, and she had also made voyages in biplanes and monoplanes. In her opinion the joy of aeroplane eclipsed the delights of airship travel.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS VOTE FOR STRIKE

ST. PETERSBURG—Twenty-five hundred students of the university, at a meeting on Wednesday voted to go out on strike until Easter.

The action of the students follows repressive measures by the cabinet, which recently deprived the undergraduates of certain privileges on the ground that these had been turned to political purposes.

LITERALS KEEP P. E. I.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—By a margin of 35 votes the Liberals elected their candidate to the Legislature from the second district of Queens county on Wednesday and thus maintained their control of the government.

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Europa Feb. 22

Europa Feb. 23

Europa Feb. 24

Europa Feb. 25

Europa Feb. 26

Europa Feb. 27

Europa Feb. 28

Europa Mar. 1

Europa Mar. 2

Europa Mar. 3

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THE HOME FORUM

PHILLIPS BROOKS' TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

From a sermon on April 23, 1865, at Trinity church.

IT is the great boon of such characters as Mr. Lincoln's that they reunite what God has joined together and man has put asunder. In him was vindicated the greatness of real goodness and the goodness of real greatness. The twain were one flesh. Not one of all the multitude who stood and looked up to him for direction with such a loving and implicit trust can tell you today whether the wise judgments that he gave came from a strong head or a sound heart. If you ask them they are puzzled. There are men as good as he but they do bad things. There are men as intelligent as he but they do foolish things. In him goodness and intelligence combined and made their best results of wisdom. For perfect truth consists not merely in the right constituents of character, but in their right and intimate conjunction. This union of the mental and moral into a life of admirable simplicity is what we most admire in children, but in them it is unsettled and unpractical. But when it is preserved into a manhood, deepened into a reliability and maturity, it is that glorified childlessness, that high and reverent simplicity which shames and baffles the most accomplished astuteness and is chosen by God to fill His purposes when He needs a ruler for His people of faithful and true heart, such as he had who was our President.

Such a man must always live as he used to say he lived (and was blamed for saying it), "controlled by events, not controlling them." And with a reverent and clear mind, to be controlled by events means to be controlled by God. . . . If ever the face of a man writing solemn words glowed with a solemn joy, it must have been the face of Abraham Lincoln, as he bent over the page where the emancipation proclamation of 1863 was growing into shape, and giving manhood and freedom as he wrote it to hundreds of thousands of his fellow-men. Here was a work in which his whole nature could rejoice. Here was an act that crowned the whole culture of his life. All the past, free boyhood in the wood, the free youth upon the farm, the free manhood in the honorable citizen's employments—all his freedom gathered and completed itself in this.

"The shepherd of the people," that old name that the best rulers ever craved. What ruler ever won it like this Presi-

dent of ours? He fed us faithfully and truly. He fed us with counsel when we were in doubt, with inspiration when we sometimes faltered, with caution when we would be rash, with calm, clear, truthful cheerfulness through many an hour when our hearts were dark. He fed all his people from the highest to the lowest from the most privileged down to the most enslaved. Best of all he fed hungry souls all over the country with sympathy and consolation. He spread before us the love and fear of God just in that shape in which we need them most. . . . He fed them with a faithful and true heart. Yes, till the last. For at the last held him standing with hand reached out to feed the South with mercy, and the North with charity, and the whole land with peace.

A CHINESE CINDERELLA

OF the present Empress Dowager Lung Yu, of China, an account is given in Current Literature for February: Completely obscured, faded and sad till called upon to place herself at the head of the Yehonala clan, she was the last person to be expected to shine in such a station.

Cinderella was not transformed by the glass slipper in a manner more miraculous than that of Yehonala's metamorphosis. She seems today, in the light of information transmitted from Peking by the correspondent of the Paris Figaro, as serenely confident of herself and as self-assertive as an American matron in her husband's home.

The yellowed teeth have been polished into whiteness and filled with gold until they gleam like pearls in a jeweled set-

ting. The erect shoulders show no trace of the droop that spoiled a figure which today can make pretensions to trimness. The Yehonala of old, having become the Empress Dowager Lung Yu of the despatches, pays even more attention to the adornment of her head and the shape of her feet than did ever her deceased aunt to her poems and her finger nails.

The masterful Lung Yu who has disclosed her real nature to an astonished court circle never possessed the unnatural smallness of feet which in China passes for a beauty, but they are always exquisitely shod in silk and perfumed like the rose. Her hairpins are appropriate to each month in the year and her brows are tintured with every celestial unguent. In place of the shabby waiting woman who paced stealthily in her wake as she glided unobserved from the old hall of audience, the Empress Dowager Lung Yu is followed by whole retinues of beribboned ladies. Her passage through a room is betrayed for many minutes by the delightful odors in her train. She holds her head erect and looks even haughtily upon the highest mandarin in the palace circle. The muteness of her obscurations has been succeeded by a conversational felicity so delightful that many a silvery laugh greets her least sally. It is as likely as not to be personal, the Figaro hints, as the Empress Dowager manifests something very like a genius for sarcasm.

The Oldest Rose-Bush

So far as is known, the oldest rose-bush in the world is the one on a wall at Hildesheim, Germany. It can be traced back with certainty to the eleventh century, when records show that it was an item of expense to the caretakers of the ancient edifice. The main trunk of the bush is 20 inches through, and the branches spread over the wall to a height of 25 feet.

Though the oldest, this is by no means the largest rose-bush in Germany, however.

The largest one in that country, and very likely in all Europe, is the one in the Wehrle garden in Freiburg.

This runs up to a height of 115 feet. The stock is wild rose, and the graft, made 30 years ago, a tea-rose of the Chrysanthemum variety. There is an enormous Banksia rose at the castle of Chillon, on Lake Geneva, that is better known to tourists than either of these, though, as a matter of fact, it is exceeded in size by the one of the same variety in the Marine gardens of Toulon. This one spreads over a space 80 feet wide and 15 feet high and has as many as 50,000 of its flowers in bloom at once.—Harper's Weekly.

When It Is Safe to Be Idle

A man can never be idle with safety and advantage until he has been so trained by work that he makes his freedom more fruitful than his toil.—H. W. Mabie.

By friendship I mean the greatest love and the greatest usefulness and the most open communication and the noblest sufferings and the most exemplary faithfulness and the sincerest truth and the heartiest counsel and the greatest union of mind of which brave men and women are capable.—Jeremy Taylor.

Bobby at the Circus

Bobby was wearing his very first pair of trousers, and had had his hair cut short like a real boy's at last. He was just six years old. The circus had come to town and father and mother both went to take Bobby to the circus, for it needed two of them to look after him, you see. But even the two of them was not enough, for while they were watching their friends and neighbors come streaming into the tent, bringing their little boys and girls to the circus, Bobby slipped down between the boards of the seats and found himself on the grass under the scaffolding.

He walked a long, long time, it seemed to him, before he at last came out, just behind a big policeman. Now he had a feeling that he ought not to have been walking around under the seats, and that the big policeman might not like it, so he slipped very quickly behind a big red curtain that hung just there.

Back of the big red curtain he found the whole circus procession just ready to enter the ring outside. He had seen them all in the morning when they had paraded the streets of the town. Very near him stood the clown, with his face

painted chalky white and the funny big red smile that never changed. How Bobby had longed to drive the clown's donkey. Now here he was close beside the donkey cart.

Mister Clown asked Bobby very kindly where he came from. Bobby explained and then all in a rush said, "Oh, Mister Clown, won't you let me drive your cart?"

Mister Clown thought that if he took Bobby out in the cart his father and mother would see him from the audience and know where he was and could then come to get him. So he set Bobby in the cart beside him and after all the

rest of the procession was gone—in—the ladies in spangled skirts on white horses, and the elephants with red and gold blankets and the men driving chariots, the clown in his donkey cart trotted into the ring, with Bobby sitting proudly beside him. He drove three times round the ring, holding the reins, with the clown's hands behind his, and father and mother saw him and understood, and when he drove back behind the red cart again there they were waiting for him, looking very happy indeed.

And Bobby was happy, too, and he shouted out, "Oh, Daddy, did you see me drive the donkey in the circus?"

This story is told in Lippincott's Magazine.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

FIVE HIDDEN JEWELS.

1. No palace is so beautiful as home.
2. On the hill top a zephyr was blowing.
3. Rub yellow wax on the paper to clear it.
4. We went there—she and I—a Monday mornin' some time ago.
5. They sailed o'er the deep, early and late.
6. We cannot name thy stars, O Heaven!

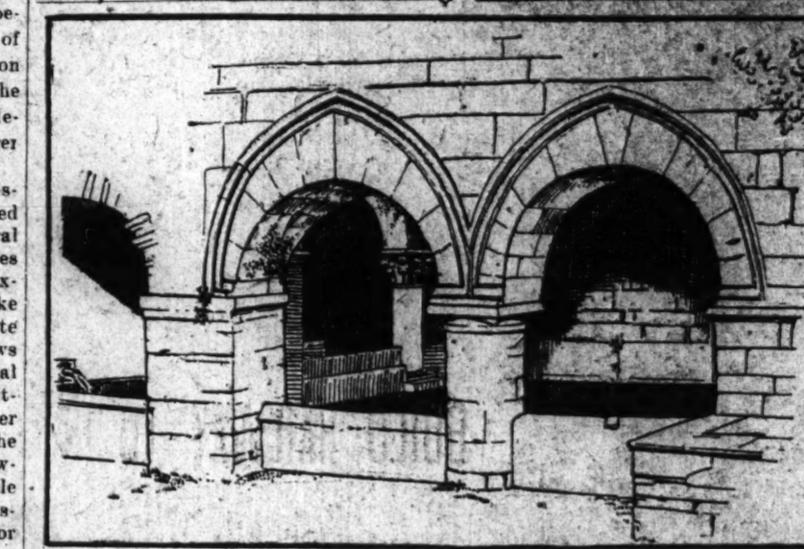
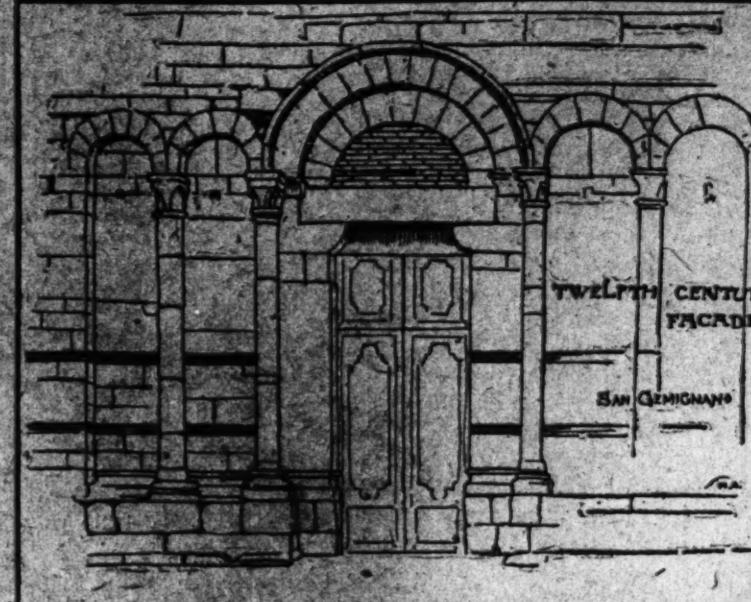
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Montreal.

A TOWN OF TOWERS AND PALACES

BY MAXWELL ARMFIELD.

SAN GEMIGNANO, near Siena, Italy, is a place of towers and palace-fronts; there is little of interest indoors for the antiquarian save the frescoes of Sant' Agostino, and Memmi's masterpieces in the council hall. The common houses have been so little altered from their first palatial state that they are almost as interesting as the great palaces themselves, which are generally smaller than one anticipates, and the vigilant visitor often comes across exquisite terra-cotta moldings above the most humble windows—bands of repeated lions in relief, or conventional leafage. Knock a few brick-edged windows clear in the mud and supply a heavy door here and there, and you have San Gemignano practically as it appeared to Dante when he came as envoy from Florence. In the Via San Matteo there is a splendidly preserved twelfth century facade of the kind that is none too often seen; it belongs to the church of the Knights Templars. The place is rich in facades of this period, for there are two others to be noted, one



(Drawn by Maxwell Armfield.)

THE FONTI.

Above may be seen a twelfth century facade at San Gimignano, Italy.

in the main street and another, San Giacomo, that is a little reminiscent of S.S. Giovanni and Paolo at Rome. It has the same bright green earthen bowls set concave into the brown brickwork giving the effect of huge emeralds at a distance. The towers which give the town its

unique appearance are of no particular interest architecturally, being rather bold in their uncompromising squareness and total lack of charming decorative features, but seen en masse they have a certain strange piquancy of effect that is at any rate uncommon.

The public wash-house of the town serves at once to remind us of past splendors and to prick the conscience of some of us who come from very much larger towns devoid of such a necessary convenience. It is built at the foot of a rocky slope where wild figs spring out from the crenelles and the grass is bright with flowers, purple and red. We follow a steep path that winds down the hillside, and under an old gateway embellished with a weather-worn statue in the golden stone of the country. The Fonte lie just beyond. They are built against the cliff side; of gray lichen-covered brick, and resemble a huge loggia with groined roof. The archways are magnificently solid looking, and several of the great capitals are beautifully carved. Between two of the great stone tanks is a lion, battered and broken somewhat by centuries of washerwomen.

From the roof and every odd corner hang festoons of maidenhair fern, intensely green in the dim light, and the clear dark water murmurs of coolness to the whispering poplars across the way. This sound, however, is quite inaudible as a rule, for the Gemignane seem to wash perpetually and, like most Italians, they seem to find their work aided by a somewhat dramatic form of conversation.

WHITE COAL.

Great saving to be made by harnessing rivers and lakes.

It is certainly one of the promises of the freedom of mankind from industrial bondage in the time to come that "white coal" is now a familiar phrase, and that men the world over are learning to look to the water supply as a means of generating energy and heat rather than to the depths of the earth. John Matthews has a book on the "Conservation of Water" which is attracting much attention. He calls it the fuel of the ancient past and says that it was an inspiration on the part of the French engineer who first named it "white coal."

Mr. Matthews speaks of the magnificent power system of San Francisco, where the "white coal" that pours freely down from its "mines" in the Sierras is doing the work of the other fuel brought from the earth at such cost. Mr. Matthews says:

"That is an inkling of what we are coming to, of the day when every brook and river is harnessed, when the ponds at head waters are controlled by dams, when the floods have ended and the low water has been done away with, when the rivers have grassy banks to the water's edge and the erosion of soil has stopped—and the hard work of city and country, of farm and village home, is done by this wise servant, tamed and controlled."

Window Portraits

A recent fad of photographic artists in New York is said to be posing the sitter before a window frame, arranged or draped in various ways. This is not an altogether new idea, indeed many of the old-fashioned portraits brought in window, but by no means in the present artistic manner. Now we have a tall slender figure leaning as if about to look out of a window, the hand lifted to remove the long folds of the curtain. Now it is an orielle window back of the head and shoulders of the sitter. Again the simple, straight lines of a window with small old-time panes gives atmosphere and effect to the odd old fashion of the sitter's costume. The effect of the light falling through the window upon the face of the subject is carefully studied in some cases, when it can be done to advantage.

Science and Health

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It is a good and a safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness or speaking a true word or making a friend.—Ruskin.

BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL

HERE is great promise for the world in the fact that every civilized nation today has a majority of persons who believe in mercy. That God will have mercy and not sacrifice is becoming understood; and even where people do not phrase this just so, but look upon the mercifulness of modern methods as merely human in source, the thoughtful know that it is the divine ruling and government at last given room to some degree that prompts men to this great virtue of the powerful. Tyranny has indeed proved itself powerless; under its sway individuals and nations have fallen. Joy, the object of all human desire, is found not to lie with the inseparable and cruel heart.

Jesus knew that those who should learn to behold the beauty of mercifulness were those who should obtain forgiveness of their sins. Forgiveness of sin is one of the few things he chose to be prayed for in the prayer he gave us, that prayer so brief and simple, yet so full.

He knew how the heart of humanity longs to feel itself cleansed of sin—for this is the only possible ideal of forgiveness. An arbitrary pardon, bought

dimly, that which Mrs. Eddy so bravely insists upon, namely the nothingness of evil. When we know that there is no substance back of the visions of wrong which mesmerize humanity so often, we can have no condemnation for the victims of this false belief. We do not blame a child who sees ghosts in dark corners. We may laugh at his fears, we may pity them in an unwise way, or we may remove them by wise explanations; but we certainly do not desire to increase his trouble by punishing him for his timorous or excited imaginations. So the evil imaginations of the human heart everywhere are ignorant misconceptions. They prove first, last, always and only that the victim is blinded to the light of reality, of ever present divine good. Then we shall not wish to make the plight of the sufferer worse by insisting on his mistake and punishing him in a spirit of retribution; we shall do only that which helps him know the truth and be free from his dark imaginings. This is to be merciful.

Now the exercise of mercy of this sort is what frees ourselves from the subtle influences of the many false human notions of things. We obtain mercy for ourselves every time we are merciful in this manner to another. The practitioner of Christian Science often says to one who has experienced healing through the worker's efforts, "I have gained more from this than you have." And the more the patient gets of good from the practitioner's service to him the more the practitioner must himself have experienced of heavenly realization, of spiritual joy. Thus in seeking the throne of divine grace for another's good, realizing the power and love of God for him, one by a self-evident necessity gets for himself the very thing he seeks for the other.

And this good thing here typified by the name mercy is the one thing needful of which Jesus spoke. It is the one good that is. It is the coming of the Holy Ghost or Comforter to man. It is the joy of spiritual reflection—of knowing the things of the divine Mind, ceasing to see evil. It is replacing the material and limited sense of everything by the spiritual and endless knowledge of them. It is the bliss beyond human dreams, which God has for every child of His, when the child learns to trust God for his happiness, to look for them at His hands, to take them only from Him. This is that heavenly redeeming grace of which we hear so much but of which earth too seldom gets an illuminating glimpse. This grace is real, and it is here and now, and it is to be had for the seeking, asking, knocking. But none may win it selfishly. It is in practicing mercy for others that we obtain it for ourselves.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, February 9, 1911.

The People and Congress

The speech that Senator Lodge made in the Senate on Monday has a great many things in it that all men should ponder; the fact that he spoke on the question of the popular election of senators and that his views are opposed to those of many that count themselves progressive, by no means argues that he may be called a reactionary. The fact that he puts the weight of his argument upon a constitutional point and that he raises a very grave constitutional question, should at once put the whole matter outside of party politics. If when our readers consider his speech and weigh his arguments they resolutely approach this question in the first place as Americans and only secondarily if at all, as Democrats or Republicans or progressives, they will reach whatever conclusion they come to in the only way that such a conclusion can be reached with safety to the happiness and well-being of the American nation.

Persisting in an impartiality too lofty not to learn and too selfless not to teach, citizens can read Mr. Lodge's speech, and to whatever conclusion they may come, they can profit by what he says. There is a line in it which is that of the publicist and statesman, and that must be read and remembered by citizens that would uphold the credit of the greatest republic in the world; this line is that wherein Mr. Lodge says that "free popular government is not simple, but extremely complicated." To these words we make bold to add, that it is not the easiest but the most difficult in the world.

Free popular government is the most difficult because it imposes upon the individual the greatest amount of responsibility; in a free popular government the individual has none on whom to father his shortcomings. In a monarchy there are the king, the nobles and the privileged classes, all the whipping boys of the people's mistakes; in an oligarchy there are the oligarchs; in the socialistic state there are those not approved of the central committee whose duty it is to relieve providence of its burdens. But in a free popular government every man must share the responsibility with every one else, because he has declared himself to be free, to be the equal of everybody else and to be quite fitted to perform all the functions of government, of citizenship and the preservation of justice. He has, in effect, made for himself a standard which he alone can uphold and that can be borne by no one else. He cannot hide behind a popular majority to shield himself from criticism, he is, to the extent of his own acts, that majority, and for the good or evil acts of that majority he is so far responsible. Real popular government means not only the government by the people of themselves collectively but by each individual of himself; in becoming an advocate and champion of popular government one assumes that duty, a duty which can be performed only by the most rigid adherence to right and the boldest disregard of personal interest.

The constitution of the United States was framed by men that had this fact in mind, the whole instrument as it was adopted shows this, and the same is shown by the literature surrounding its inception. Mr. Lodge has struck the key-note of the question when he gives it a constitutional tone and a high constitutional tone at that. We are under no sort of duty to agree with Mr. Lodge in many of his political opinions because they may be those of a party man, but in the present case he has removed the question out of the range of party politics and made it what it should be, one to be decided in accordance only with the soberest calculations of the nation's welfare. He has gone farther, and has plainly pointed out the great task and the noble burden imposed upon those that would govern themselves. If any one believes that great constitutional matters can be quickly decided or hastily treated, or if he thinks that he is ever safe in consulting his own personal convictions alone, however honest they may be, let him examine the constitutional history of England under Oliver. When the parliamentary party came into power then came upon the scene of England's councils an extraordinary number of men of ability, shrewdness, learning and patriotism. They were in nowise sympathetic to any system of royalty, and for the age they were resolutely against the entrenchment of privilege. Had their views been tintured by the Stewart plan of statecraft, they would not have played the part they did in history. Many reforms were planned and carried through, some of them of great enlightenment, and there was a sincere detestation of the monarchical tyranny that had been so lately attempted. Oliver himself, though a man conservative by nature, was the friend of all that made for firmness and excellence in government. Yet with all these helps, with all these talents, with all these virtues, parliamentary England turned in discomfort from one scheme to another, only to surrender itself after Richard Cromwell's brief twilight to the impossible inefficiency of Charles II. and James II. and the politicians with whom they chose to surround themselves.

Charles and James were tolerated because the political conscience of the English people had not learned its lesson. That lesson must be learned by all, whether they have a president, a king or a protector, and that it has been learned is shown only in the individual acts of each citizen.

Bridge Building as an Art

ARCHITECTURE is a broad term, and its main requirements apply to bridges as well as to habitations. In no field, however, does the designer have less breadth of opportunity to display his finer knowledge of art than in planning bridges. Cheapness has been the foremost consideration, rather than beauty of detail in the abutments, the piers or the superstructure. If the finished work has been both strong and inexpensive, it has

been looked upon ordinarily as satisfactory. But whether a bridge crosses a stream, a gulley or a road, especially within municipal limits, the completed structure may well combine art and usefulness.

What Indianapolis, Ind., has done, in the way of river and stream improvement by means of artistic bridges, deservedly attracts notice. The Hoosier capital has a right to boast of its bridge-building achievements, and some other American cities could study

them with profit. Seven years ago last spring nearly all the unstable structures over streams within Indianapolis were destroyed by floods. This proved to be a blessing, for under the direction of the new bridge and stream commission seven new bridges of heavy construction were erected, the county defraying most of the expense. The long Von Emperger arch was used in all but one case, and the bridges are splendid specimens of strength and beauty.

In the case of Indianapolis, bridges ponderous enough to accommodate electric cars were necessary, and both steel and stone entered into their construction. But small towns, as well as cities, can profitably give some thought to the matter of light, handsome bridges. It is a fact that the bridge often is the chief public work in a village, and its appearance often influences largely the opinions which visitors form in regard to the community it graces or mars. The smaller bridges in the public parks are taking on graceful lines, together with simplicity and strength. This is a hopeful indication, yet American bridges, as a rule, are not beautiful. Here is a field wherein the designer and builder have yet to work out some of their finest productions.

THERE may be larger commonwealths within the Union than Connecticut, but that state can boast the first document termed a constitution.

THERE is cause for gratification at the formation in Boston of a branch council of the Boy Scouts of America. It will take charge of the development of the scout movement in New England, and such a central body is vitally necessary if the work of various local bodies is to be continued as a unit in a national scheme. In case the New England boy scouts follow the example set by local branches of the American boy scouts all over the country, they will enroll as members of the new council. The American boy scouts having practically ceased to exist as a national organization, there seems but one course to pursue if the great work for good citizenship that started so auspiciously is to be vigorously continued.

New England boys should note that local branches of the American boy scouts in Chicago have joined the Boy Scouts of America, that the branches in San Francisco contemplate doing so, and that the New York branches, also, are tending to affiliate with the national movement. Whatever action the New England boy scouts take may, therefore, have far-reaching effects in the way of influencing associations with thousands of members to enter the national organization. But, as James E. West, executive secretary of the national body, explains, the plan of not urging New Englanders to affiliate with the Boy Scouts of America, but showing them why it is worth while to do so, appears to be wise and promising.

Certainly there ought to be no difficulty in convincing the New England boy scouts that they need to affiliate with the national body. Their own experience is seemingly an argument for the consolidation. The idea of doing some one a good turn daily without hope of reward is one that every boys' society and every member of every society can afford to emphasize. By unifying the effort those interested can give the movement a nation-wide scope that can be acquired in no other way.

THE decision by the coronation officials that costumes that have seen service at former crowning may be used in June has come as a pleasant surprise to the economically inclined.

Women as Municipal House-keepers

OF LATE years many American cities, abandoning time-honored precedents, have turned over to women wholly or partly the care of their streets. In at least one of the great cities women have made splendid records as ward superintendents. The Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Mich., has opened up many places to women through the successful prosecution of her work as a civic housecleaner. Her activities have

not been confined to a single community or to a single state. She has been identified most closely with the redemption of her home town from dirt. But, under state and local contract, she has set the machinery of cleanliness going in Minnesota and Kentucky and in other parts of the country.

A recent magazine article has dealt fully and appreciatively with her work, but one point which to us seems to be of great, if not of paramount, importance has been overlooked. The fact that a woman's services have been sought, and the fact that they are being sought more and more, should not be lost sight of.

It is really of greatest moment that American municipalities should be desirous of cleaning and brightening up. The deplorable thing heretofore has been the apparent absence of this desire. Once felt and expressed, the opportunity and the means were certain to be forthcoming. Some one well qualified to perform pioneer service was certain to appear on the scene. As events have proved, a woman hastened the movement, and strengthened it, by doing her work well. Already there are a score of other women in the field, and, as women feel their fitness for the task and become conscious of their ability to shine in the vocation, there will be hundreds.

Women are natural housekeepers. Keeping a city clean and neat and wholesome is but an extension of the idea of good housekeeping. Competent women are likely to be in greater demand for municipal housekeeping service as those already in the work demonstrate their efficiency. Caroline Crane was not the first to engage in the profession, although she has abandoned more than any other woman, perhaps, in her zeal for it; but she is entitled to credit for making available to her sisters a vocation in which they have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and for dignifying a calling from which the timid in her sex were too much disposed to shrink.

THE Mexican oil "strikes" must remind some old-time Pennsylvanians of the doings in the Keystone oil fields years ago.

CINCINNATI has been asked to back an Atlantic airship voyage, and Cincinnati seems to be in no hurry to give an answer.

WASHING the exterior of the Capitol building at Washington seems to be in line with the idea of a clean administration.

BEFORE very long all roads will lead to the coronation.

CHOFA MAHA VAJIRAVUDH, the young King of Siam, appears to emulate his father in looking to the west for aid in reconstructing his domain in the far east. In the appointment of Jens I. Westengard, general adviser to the Siamese government, as the representative of the kingdom at the Hague court, the son of Chulalongkorn shows that his western education has apparently proved to him the necessity for peace among the nations. Oriental in temperament, fully cognizant of the importance that attaches to his high office among the people of Asia, Choja Maha Vajiravudh nevertheless is gradually bringing western methods to bear, but in a way not to conflict with Siamese traditions. Mr. Westengard, who has also learned the great lesson that the east can teach, should be able to do the government a valuable service at The Hague.

It is interesting to know that while the Siamese representative is an American by birth, he is of Danish descent. By itself this may not signify much, but when it is learned that the chief adviser of King Chulalongkorn, Admiral Richelieu, was a native of Denmark, the coincidence becomes apparent. The former ruler greatly admired the Scandinavian people, and Admiral Richelieu's service to Siam has been invaluable. A considerable trade developed between Siam and Denmark as a result of the friendship between the Dane and the Siamese ruler. Some years later Professor Stroebel, formerly of Harvard, became adviser to the King, and Mr. Westengard now occupies the same position. At the present time there are a number of English, Germans, Italians, Danes and Japanese employed as departmental advisers.

Bangkok, the capital of Siam, is a curious combination of the most ancient civilization and the new. Introduction of modern methods has not displaced the quaint orientalism so evident in the city's architecture. As for resources, the port of Bangkok is the outlet for large shipments of rice and teak wood. Irrigation projects have brought under cultivation many thousand square miles formerly of no service. As a buffer state between British Burma and French Indo-China the country has been subject to a number of treaties, and the European powers have evidently decided that Siam is no bone of contention, and that her development shall proceed uninterrupted.

The American visit of Choja Maha Vajiravudh took place in 1902. During his stay in the United States he impressed those with whom he came in contact with his thorough grasp on international affairs. Educated in Europe, he has a decided leaning toward the western republic; and it may be expected that he will help to encourage commercial intercourse with Siam whenever Americans care to take advantage of trade opportunities in that part of Asia.

WITH a grain capacity of 41,000,000 bushels and fifty-one storage elevators, Minneapolis thinks a daily output of 90,000 barrels of flour quite natural.

PROSPECTS that the future American terminal for great transatlantic passenger and mail-carrying liners will be located on the north side of Montauk Point, N. Y., are brightened by an official announcement that the Long Island Railroad Company has signed contracts completing its ownership of practically the entire harbor-front on Ft. Pond bay so far as it is available for docking purposes. But while plans have been drafted and tentative studies made to show what can be done there in the way of improvements when the proper times arrives, the construction of piers or yards and the proposed double-tracking of the division from Oakdale to Ft. Pond bay will not start immediately. The railroad company, it appears, is merely looking ahead, preparing for contingencies that might arise if, as Austin Corbin foresaw, it should become necessary to provide safe and economical facilities for increasingly large passenger steamships to dock at a new port of entry.

The railroad company for some time has owned sixty acres of the water-front on Ft. Pond bay. By this later purchase it now seemingly holds the key to the terminal situation whenever difficulties experienced in New York harbor cause the steamship companies to seek much more extensive docking privileges. According to President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad Company, it may be from five to fifteen years before ocean liners have to dock at Montauk Point, but he seems to be thoroughly convinced that that time is coming. Judging from the purchase at Ft. Pond bay, the railroad does not foresee permanent relief for ocean traffic congestion in any action the war department may take on the application for permission to extend Chelsea piers so as to accommodate the White Star Line's new 882-foot steamers, or in the plans for the construction of a new harbor and complete dock system in Jamaica Bay. The exact status of affairs at present seems to be set forth in this statement for the company: "We are ready to build now any time business shows up."

About the inadequacy of New York's facilities for handling more large steamships, there is little room for difference of opinion. With five piers, each 1000 feet long, at Montauk, the difficulties would be overcome, and saving four hours in the run across from Queenstown would enable steamships to make two more trips a year than is possible now. Northbound freight could be transferred from Montauk across the sound to the Central Vermont lines at New London, Conn., twenty-five miles from Ft. Pond bay. The once flourishing port of Sag Harbor, L. I., might regain some of its lost prestige.

If Montauk Point is eventually to be the great ocean terminal, the Long Island railroad's purchase is made at an excellent time. The shrewd ones might even claim to see in the development an indication that the railroad company is not acting upon an uncertainty. The fact that a bill providing for a survey of Ft. Pond bay as a port of entry has passed Congress blends with such a conclusion, although the steamship companies maintain that they have made no agreement with the railroad company to dock at Montauk Point. Whatever turn the plans take, it must be understood that the easternmost part of Long Island now stands ready to become the Liverpool of America.

AND now the unsuspecting oyster is considered a personal proposition to Rhode Islanders who wish to increase the revenue of Little Rhody.

Siam Moving Forward

Montauk Steamship Terminal